New-York Daily Times.

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BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS.

SEVENTH DAY.

The Board of Canvassers reassembled yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, the President in the chair. Supervisors Brown and Kelly were absent.

Supervisor Wheadon, of the Second Ward, offered a resolution, which was carried, declaring that less than a majority of the whole Board might proceed with the canvass of the returns of the different Districts when the returns agreed, but that where disagreements arose the same could not be decided unless a majority of the whole Board be present.

Supervisor Moore, of the Third Ward, resumed the reading of the returns from his Ward, from the day previous.

In the Fourth District, in reading the votes for Secretary of State, a transposition of the votes supposed for Mason and Hamlin. The same was ordered to be noted to the Inspectors for correction.

In the same District, in the return for City Comptroller, 80 votes were recorded for Joseph S. Giles upon one of the returns, and upon the other the same vote was given for Jere S. Giles. This also, on motion, referred back to the Inspectors for solution. No further discrepancies appeared.

Supervisor Riker, of the Fourth Ward, proceeded to read the returns of that Ward. With the exception of one or two sundry minor discrepancies, the returns of the entire Districts conformed to the returns in the hand of the County Clerk.

Subsequent to the reading of the returns of this Ward, Supervisor Ely moved that the sessions of the Board thereafter commence at 11 A. M., which was carried.

Supervisor Ely here asked that the Clerk call the roll, that they might know how many members of the Board were present.

The Clerk did so, when ten members responded to their names.

Supervisor Ely added that he had not asked the calling of the roll with the view to learn where the absentees might be, but he wished to call the attention of the Board to the fact that less than half their number were in attendance.

Supervisor Hoffman, of the Fifth Ward, now entered upon the reading of the returns of the Fifth Ward. Several discrepancies occurred. In the First District, upon the return of the Supervisor, appeared 114 votes for Woodruff for Justice of the Superior Court, while no votes were given upon the return in the hand of the County Clerk. The same was ordered back to the Inspectors for correction. In the Third District, upon the return, we recorded 1 more up-one voted for Grisom for City Inspector when none were given upon the other returns. This was likewise ordered back for correction.

Upon concluding the reading of the returns of this District, a motion was made to adjourn, but was lost by a tie vote, the six Supervisors present voting as follows:

Affirmative—Ely, Christie and Trowbridge. *Negative*—Hoffman, Kelly and Varian.

The Sergeant-at-Arms, on motion, was instructed to go out and bring the absentees he could find.

The reading of the Fifth Ward returns being resumed, the same were completed, with but slight variation from the above. Upon one of the returns for Justices of the Marine Court and Court of Appeals, the vote stands thus: Sixth ward, 1; Fifth ward, 2; Fifth ward, 3. The Board adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning.

Brooklyn Board of Canvassers.

The Kings County Board of Canvassers reassembled on Monday afternoon. The Ninth Ward returns as corrected by the Inspectors on the vote for County Judge, giving Mr. Monell, the Democratic candidate, 291 votes more than at first returned, were accepted and passed.

At the adjournment the Board had under consideration the election of Justice of the Peace. The general impression of the canvass seems to be that under the law, the three candidates having the highest number of votes should be declared elected, without regard to the Districts. This question will be decided at the meeting to-day, when the Board will probably close the canvass.

Mr. D. Pratt has a majority of 891 votes over Mr. J. A. Davis, the Democratic candidate for Senator.

A Historical Anniversary.—Dr. De Witt and Mr. Bancroft.

Mr. Webster and Mr. Bancroft have appeared before the Historical Society of this City. So has the Reverend Dr. De Witt, who last evening delivered the Anniversary Address upon the occasion of the fifty-first Birthday of that Institution.

The members of the society gathered themselves together, early in the evening, and after the interchange of the usual courtesies, the presence of which invariably charmed in the polite assemblage, decorously filed into the large chapel of the University, where Dr. Matthews asked a blessing, Mr. Brasher introduced the Orator, and the Rev. Orator himself went on. An hour and a half were consumed in the delivery.

Three century periods are presented. They are 1609, 1708 and 1805. If we consider the epoch of 1708, the British are found at war with the French and Indians. Beauhoun, at the head of a gallant army, upon whose history much light has been thrown by late discoveries of army correspondence, was defeated. Washington was with him. In Hanover County, Virginia, there was a sturdy old preacher of the Calvinistic faith, by name Samuel Davies. Under the droppings of Minister Davies' sanctuary, sat Patrick Henry. By the strong, impassioned eloquence of the minister, was the oratory of Henry fired, and Clay afterward, shaped and governed. Davies, on the 30th of August, 1755, preached a telling sermon to a company of volunteers who were setting out for the Western frontier. In bidding them to be of good courage—quoting the text he selected—he made allusion in the spirit of prophecy to that gallant youth, Colonel Washington, who was yet to be made the instrument of accomplishing mighty events. This is a starting point for a description of Washington. Next comes Franklin. He was very great. Great as a man, as a statesman, as a scholar. Then came along in regular succession the men whose names History tells of. And then it is essential to look back a century. Old Peter Stuyvesant and his Dutchman loom up. Peter was arbitrary, but he *proved to be a good Governor. He was stiff, but he* made excellent roads. He was stubborn, but he made the colonists rich and prosperous. *And Dr.* De Witt was himself of Dutch stock. Megapolensis was the first Dutch minister at Albany. *He* shielded a Jesuit father, and then went into a theological controversy with him. So the Dutch grew fat, waxed merry, were reverenced while they lived, and their memory liveth. Having disposed of two centennial periods, we drop down to the 1855 that we live in. Steam works its wonders. Telegraphs flash messages. The where are one. Rapid and remarkable progress marks the century. And the Historical Society's province is to gather up the records of past and present, hand them down, well kept, and so endear its name to those who are to follow it. *To do this,* it has a library, choice collections, a new building, and when it gets into that edifice must have Mr. Moore's catalogue.

The Doctor made these points, particularly that in relation to the catalogue, very strong.

When he had finished, Mr. Bancroft, moving a vote of thanks, spoke eloquently in praise of History, complimented the orator, spoke warmly in praise of the Doctor's laudation of Poor Richard, and added that he was himself a New-Englander. Still, he had not quite made up his mind whether he should be thankful that he had not been born a Dutchman.—Mr. Bancroft reverencing the Dutch and their manly spirit. Mr. Bancroft announced that a new History of the Netherlands is about to appear, from the pen of Mr. Prescott. *A few weeks will bring it to light.*

The benediction pronounced, by Bishop Potter, Mr. Brasher dissolved the assembly, and it went its ways. *The Anniversary was ended.*

From Rio de Janeiro.

By the arrival of the brig *Hamer* from Rio de Janeiro, we have dates from that city to the 2d of October—one week later than previous advices. The papers contain no news of any importance. Three grand charitable edifices were about to be erected in Rio—a hospital, an infirmary, and an asylum for the insane. Cholera was still making terrible ravages throughout the empire. We publish elsewhere a few particulars of the loss of the clipper ship *Cleopatra*, which was seen to go down on the 20th of September in the longitude of Rio. It was first believed that all her crew had perished, but the *Hamer* brings the welcome information that part of the crew had arrived safely in port. The *Correio Mercantil* learns that the Belgian and Prussian Governments were in treaty for a new line of ships between Brazil and Europe. Sales of coffee, at latest dates, were regular.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

THE OBJECT OF THE FLEET.

Promotions and Appointments in the Army.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

Having made inquiry, to-night, at head-quarters, I am authorized to contradict, emphatically, that the President has received any demand from England for the redress of anything growing out of the Crampton case.

I am also authorized to state that Lord Clarendon says, explicitly, that the only object of the fleet is to intercept privateers.

The following promotions and appointments in the Army have just been promulgated:

PROMOTIONS.

Medical Department.

Assistant Surgeon Josiah Simpson to be Surgeon, Aug. 19, 1855.

Corps of Engineers.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Cyrus B. Comstock to be Second Lieutenant, Sept. 1, 1855.

Corps of Topographical Engineers.

Second Lieutenant George H. Derby to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 2, 1855.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Henry L. Abbot to be Second Lieutenant, Oct. 2, 1855.

First Regiment Dragoons.

First Lieutenant Richard C. Bradford to be Captain, Sept. 4, 1855.

Second Lieutenant Robert Williams to be First Lieutenant, June 7, 1855.

Second Lieutenant Nelson B. Sweitzer to be First Lieutenant, Sept. 4, 1855.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Benjamin Alvord to be First Lieutenant, Sept. 6, 1855.

Brevet Second Lieutenant David McM. Gregg, of Second Dragoons, to be Second Lieutenant, Sept. 4, 1855.

Brevet Second Lieutenant James Wheeler, Jr., of Second Dragoons, to be Second Lieutenant, Sept. 8, 1855.

Second Regiment Dragoons.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Eugene Gay, of the First Dragoons, to be Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1855.

Third Regiment Infantry.

First Lieutenant Geo. Syree to be Captain, Sept. 30, 1855.

Second Lieutenant Lawrence W. O. Bannon to be First Lieutenant, Sept. 30, 1855.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Henry W. Freeman, of Sixth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, Sept. 30, 1855.

Fifth Regiment Infantry.

First Lieutenant Henry R. Selden to be Captain, Oct. 18, 1855.

Second Lieutenant Henry C. Bankhead to be First Lieutenant, July 19, 1855.

Second Lieutenant Donald C. Stith to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 18, 1855.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Alfred T. A. Torrey, of Second Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, July 19, 1855.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Robert C. Hill, of Sixth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, Oct. 18, 1855.

Sixth Regiment Infantry.

Major George Andrews, of Seventh Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Oct. 18, 1855.

Seventh Regiment Infantry.

Captain Isaac Lynde, of Fifth Infantry to be Major, Oct. 18, 1855.

Second Lieutenant Thomas S. C. Amory, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 16, 1855.

Brevet Second Lieutenant William R. Pease, of Tenth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, Oct. 16 1855.

Eighth Regiment Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Milton Cogswell, to be First Lieutenant, Aug. 15, 1855.

Second Lieutenant Robert G. Cole, to be First Lieutenant, Sept. 4, 1855.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Edward L. Hanze, of Seventh Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, Aug. 15, 1855.

Brevet Second Lieutenant William B. Bakes, of Fourth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, Sept. 4, 1855.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Henry M. Lazelle, of First Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, Oct. 9, 1855.

Ninth Regiment Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Charles R. Woods, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 15, 1855.

Several transfers of officers, and a number of resignations, deaths and dismissals are also promulgated, but these have heretofore been published by the press. S.

The President's Message.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

According to present determination, no copies of the President's message will be sent out for newspapers as heretofore, in advance of its delivery to Congress.

Dedication of a Monument to George Taylor—Robbery of a Railroad Office.

EASTON, PA., Tuesday, Nov. 20.

The monument in honor of George Taylor, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was dedicated, to-day, in the Easton Cemetery, with imposing ceremonies. A considerable military force was present, from the surrounding country, as well as an immense concourse of the yeomanry of his original District. Rev. Dr. Schaffered opened the ceremonies with prayer, after which an oration, patriotic and eulogistic of the man whose memory the monument honors, was delivered by Hon. Alex. R. Brown. Everything passed off successfully, and in good order.

The office of the Belvidere and Delaware Railroad, at Philipsburg, was robbed, this morning, of about $700, it is supposed by some "Short Boys" from New-York, attending the dedication.

From Mexico and Texas.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

The New-Orleans mails of Monday and Tuesday of last week are received, and the papers contain full details of the late Mexican news.

Comonfort's resignation of the Ministry of War had not been accepted.

The Governor of Texas recommends the Legislature to accept the act of Congress for the adjustment of the Texas debt.

Loss of the Ship Mary Ward and Bark Thomas B. Baxter.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Nov. 19.

The ship *Mary Ward* of New-York, from Boston for New-Orleans, and the bark *Thomas B. Baxter* of Philadelphia, from Savannah for Havana, were totally lost on the 20th ult., on Abaco Reef, Bahamas. All hands were saved.

United States Senator from Alabama.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

Both branches of the Alabama Legislature assembled in joint Convention yesterday, and on the first ballot Hon. Benjamin Fitzpatrick was re-elected United States Senator for the next six years. The vote stood: Fitzpatrick, 79; Payne, 45.

We have no mail this morning south of Augusta, Ga.

New-Hampshire Politics—Acceptance of Mr. Wells.

CONCORD, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

Mr. Wells, the Democratic candidate for Governor accepts the nomination, and in doing so, says:

"If elected, I will endeavor, in all constitutional ways, to restrain bigotry, intolerance, persecution and fanaticism within harmless limits. Every law which will insure the maintenance of order, the promotion of temperance, the free enjoyment of religious and political opinions, the furtherance of education, the security of personal rights, the stability and independence of the Judiciary, and the enforcement of constitutional obligations, I will sanction and approve; but such laws as will tend to promote disorder, to abridge the freedom of opinion, to limit or embarrass the enjoyment of political privileges, to violate personal rights, to impose burdens upon one class of citizens on account of their birth-place or religion, which are not imposed upon other classes, to increase intemperance under the pretence or reform, or to render the Judiciary of our State dependent upon the rise or fall of parties, I will oppose. I have examined the resolutions adopted by the Convention, and shall give them my cordial support."

Departure of the Asia.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

The mails for the steamship *Asia* close at 3 o'clock to-morrow morning, and she sails for Liverpool at 10 o'clock.

Off Chatham this morning there were 100 schooners, 30 brigs and 4 barks lying at anchor, being a larger number than ever before known on that portion of our coast.

Hog Packing in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

The weather here is favorable for hog slaughtering, and the season has fairly commenced. Several large houses are already packing. A brisk business is doing in hogs, and the market is firm at $6 87 and tending upward.

Ex-Governor Crittenden in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

Ex-Governor Crittenden was serenaded, last evening, at the Girard House. Mayor Conrad introduced him to the assembled crowd, by whom he was received with the heartiest applause. He delivered a speech, returning thanks for the honor done him.

Loss of the Schooner Victory.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

The schooner *Victory*, from Wilmington for Trinidad, foundered at sea yesterday off this port. All hands were taken off by the schooner *Miranda*, and arrived here this morning.

Arrival of the Nashville at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, Nov. 19.

The United States Mail steamship *Nashville* arrived here, from New-York, at 3 o'clock this (Monday) afternoon, making the passage from port to port in forty-eight hours.

Arrival of the Florida at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

The steamer *Florida* has arrived here, after a passage of fifty-nine hours from New-York, with all on board well.

AFFAIRS IN MONTEVIDEO.

Civil War Anticipated—Movement of Flores—The Brazilians—Skirmishes—Prospects of the Rival Parties—The Provisional Government—Latest News.

From the Buenos Ayres Packet, Sept. 8.

Our prognostication as to the situation of the neighboring Republic, has been realized sooner than we expected; and the result, we regret to say, is the prospect, we may almost say the certainty, of a *desolating civil war!*

On the 28th ult., Flores was driven from his post, and on the following day hoisted the banner of another Legal Presidency, ominous words for the Orientals, in the suburbs of the capital.

He is said to be at the head of 500 or 600 cavalry; a force against which the town of Montevideo can easily defend itself, but a force more than sufficient to form the nucleus of a Montanera war in the country districts.

The Brazilians are snugly shut up in their barracks; and apparently care for none of these things. They might have upheld the legal presidency in the Capital; they cannot put down the legal presidency in the Campo. They have placed themselves in a false position, and it may require many sacrifices and much blood to retrieve the fatal error.

It appears that the President of the Senate declined the Provisional Presidency; in consequence of which, Don Louis Lamas was proclaimed by popular vote; widening the many breaches that have already been made in the unfortunate Constitution, which all parties invoke and trample upon as may suit their convenience.

It is said that some of the Departments have declared for Flores, and others for Oribe! Either can invoke a legal presidency, and will doubtless find ready allies in the Argentine emigrants, on condition of lending them a helping hand when their time comes.

The *Mensit* made her appearance on Tuesday morning. Some skirmishes had taken place between the vanguards, but without any decisive results. The same uncertainty as to the number of men under the orders of Flores. General Cesar Diaz, after a fruitless effort at negotiation, had declared himself neutral. A mixed commission of native and foreign merchants had subsequently repaired to the head-quarters of General Flores; but could obtain no other terms than an unconditional surrender or submission, within the term of forty-eight hours. In consequence, the parties inside had no alternative but to prepare for the defence; Colonels Munoz and Tajes placing themselves at the head of the armed force.

On Thursday a sortie was made in the direction of the Union. We hear of no fighting, but some prisoners were taken and immediately released by both parties, with exemplary forbearance. The same doubt as to the numerical force of Flores. One authority says not more than 500; while the correspondent of our evening contemporary sets them down at from 1,500 to 2,000, and *nearly all veteran soldiers!* Much depends on the medium through which objects are seen.

As to the prospects of parties, and the issue of the contest, opinions are equally divergent; and with our present information it is impossible to form any reliable judgment. What we see is active preparation on both sides, and we fear the appeal will be to force rather than reason or patriotic considerations.

Flores had reorganized his Ministry, by the appointment of Achil and Acosta, with Medina as Commandant-General of Arms, and Ignacio Oribe Commandant of the Rural Districts. Various decrees had been issued declaring invalid and nugatory anything that might be done by the Provisional Government in the City. It is added that Flores had invited Don Manuel Oribe to land and take part with him in defending the rights of his country, but that he had declined taking an active part in the meantime. Some allege that a similar offer had been made, with the same result, by the party in the Capital.

On the other hand, the Provisional Government is composed as follows: Lamas, President; Antuna, Minister of Government; Batlle, Minister of War; and Herrera y Obes, of Finance and Foreign Relations.

It appears from the published correspondence, that the Brazilian Minister showed little sympathy for the Flores Administration, and hence it is inferred that *their successors may reckon in the meantime* with his countenance and support. So far as the diplomatic element enters, it is chaos to the uninitiated. It is difficult to see how matters stand; impossible to say where they may lead.

In the meantime all business is at a stand-still, and confidence alike in the present and the future at abeyance. Such was the situation at the sailing of the *Mensit*, on the evening of the 3d.

The *Packet* has the following latest news:

The Commission was about to make another visit to the head-quarters of General Flores. The prevalent opinion seemed to be, that some compromise might be effected; but, about 10 o'clock P. M., a *sustained cannonade was heard* in the direction of Montevideo, which is difficult to account for, except on the supposition of an attack made by one or other of the contending parties.

The Commercial Commission, it was believed, had prevailed on General Flores to resign, on the condition that the President of the Senate should act during the remaining months of his legal term; but it was still doubtful whether the Provisional Government would accede to this. In the mean time, *the preparations for the defence of the Capital were* prosecuted with all vigor. The force at the disposal of the Provisional Government is estimated at 1,000 men.

The Brazilians continued to observe a strict neutrality. *The foreign Consular body had requested* explanations from the Imperial Minister, and having received what they *considered an evasive answer*, had protested against the damages that might ensue to their fellow subjects.

A Special Commission had started, or was about to start for Rio Janeiro, with the consent of Señor Amaral, to learn the real views of the Imperial Cabinet.

The force under Flores is now stated at 2,000 men; and that the idea of a national war against the Brazilians is popular in the rural districts. Occasional skirmishes take place, but with hardly any loss of life, and no decisive results. There seems a general repugnance to the idea of a formal civil war.

☞ The U. S. Mail steamship *Alabama*, Capt. Schroder, from Savannah, arrived at an early hour yesterday morning. She brings on freight a quantity of green peas.

THE CASE OF JUDGE STUART.

VERDICT--NOT GUILTY.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE JURY.

SPEECH OF JUDGE STUART.

[*Report Continued from Third Page.*]

Notwithstanding the lateness of the hour at which the Judge's charge was concluded, the Court-room continued to be filled with anxious persons until after the verdict had been rendered.

At half-past ten o'clock the officer in attendance upon the Jury returned into Court with a note, in which the Jury wished to be informed as to whether they could decide on the woman's evidence alone, or whether they must judge from the whole case upon the verdict. The Court called the lawyers in the case, and after a brief consultation, returned an answer as follows:

"You cannot separate the testimony, but must decide upon the whole case as presented in the evidence."

THE VERDICT.

At ten minutes of 12 o'clock the Jury returned into Court and rendered a verdict of NOT GUILTY.

The Jury, in addition to their verdict, and in consequence of an opinion that Judge Stuart had acted irregularly, recommended that he should resign his office.

Mr. Cutting requested that the recommendation be filed with the verdict; whereupon Judge Stuart arose and said:

JUDGE STUART'S REMARKS.

If it please the Court, I beg to say a word in respect to the recommendation of the Jury, that I shall resign my office because of irregularity in the entering of the *nolle prosequi* in the matter complained of. That must be left alone to my own sense of propriety—to my regard for my character and my judgment of what is due to the public under all the circumstances of this case. And in determining upon what course I shall adopt, I intend to be governed by the well-considered advice of wise and judicious friends, among whom are the distinguished counsel, who have with such noble generosity stood by me in this heavy calamity. Touching the guilt or innocence of any criminal conduct or corrupt motive in what I did at the solicitation of this bad woman, I do most solemnly declare before this Court and in the presence of my God, that I was actuated by no unlawful object nor any criminal design. That I acted inconsiderately and without due caution and reflection in what I did in this melancholy affair is apparent and most true; and for one, with my experience in the performance of official duties, and my knowledge of men and things, to have yielded so myself to the service of characters and of a cause which are now shown to have been so unworthy of any sympathy or kind consideration seems strange indeed. If this Court and the public at large knew all the facts constituting my conduct for the principal witness and her husband, and that moved me to effect his discharge, as also that led to my interviews with her subsequent to his reindictment, it would be seen that while I might be liable to reproof for my folly, I would be far from all criminal behavior. Much that has been stated by this woman is true and very much sworn to by her, is most corrupt and wicked perjury. There was enough of truth relative to matters and facts innocent in themselves, (however unwise and indiscreet) they evinced my conduct to have been, to give a seeming color of reality to matters and things in respect of which she falsely testified, and upon which this accusation of bribery was brought against me. We give a brief outline of what the Judge said, without professing to relate his precise language. He spoke at considerable length and with much earnestness and feeling, and made a deep and most favorable impression upon the minds of all who heard him.

As soon as the verdict was announced, there was a strong inclination to applaud it manifested by the spectators, who were quickly called to order by the officers of the Court.

Soon after the Jury retired, it was ascertained that they stood eleven in favor of acquital, to one against; and that one, not because he believed there had been guilty motive, but gross carelessness of proceeding.

When the Court adjourned, those in attendance crowded around Judge Stuart and congratulated him on the happy and just termination of his trial. The Judge, while addressing the Court was very much affected, and while receiving kind words from his friends, replied in tears.

The Lost Treasure.

The American Express Company yesterday paid over to the United States Government the $20,000 said to have been stolen from them, while on its way, under custody of their agents, from Dubuque, Iowa, to this City. The loss occurred on the 17th of September, and the Government allowed to the Company until the 20th November to make inquiry for it. Such inquiries having proved fruitless, the money was yesterday paid over to Mr. Cisco, the Assistant Treasurer of this port, on behalf of the Government.

Exploration of the River Salado by an American Expedition.

From the Washington Union.

A letter has been received by the Secretary of the Navy, from Thomas J. Page, Lieutenant, in command of the steamer *La Yerba*, dated Santa Fé, Aug. 7, at which place he arrived from an exploration of the River Salado on the 6th of the above-named month. The River Salado empties into the Parana at Santa Fé, the principal town of the province of the same name, which is one of the Argentine Confederation. Lieutenant Page was accompanied by Acting Lieutenants Powell and Murdaugh, Assistant Surgeon Carter, and Assistant Engineer Stump, officers of the *Water Witch*.

He set sail on the 13th of July last in the mail steamer *La Yerba*, which was procured for this purpose, and which belongs to the Paraguay and United States Navigation Company. By the 16th of July he had ascended the river a distance of *three hundred* and sixty miles, and found it impossible to proceed further in consequence of the shallowness of the river, the water at that point being only two-and-a-half feet deep, and was still falling. Such *is the winding character of the river that, although* he had ascended it the above-named distance, he thinks that he was not more than one-third of that distance, in a right line, from Santa Fé.

The Salado has never heretofore been either *ascended or descended to this point*, and the practicability of its navigation was a problem unsolved until this exploration. It is the most important river of the Argentine Confederation, and is the natural outlet for the products of Salta, Tucuman, Santiago, Mendoza, Cordova, and Santa Fé, but the apprehension of encountering insurmountable obstacles, and the fear of the Indians, have deprived the inhabitants of these provinces of its benefits ever since the first settlement of the country.

The waters of this river abound with fish, swans, geese, ducks, terrapins, carpinchas, nutrias, and the like, and the adjacent country with deer and other animals; thus affording to the navigator an abundance of provision, if he be supplied with the means of securing it. Among the specimens of birds are mentioned the "black-neck" swans. The water, in parts of the river, is too much impregnated with salt to be drunk, but there are fresh-water streams emptying into it, and fresh water may be obtained *by digging a short distance from the banks.*

The region of country through which the expedition passed is represented to be beautiful in scenery and well-wooded. The character of the soil is alluvial, based on argillaceous substratum, and it is said *that all that is wanted to transform this wilderness* of country into a garden is the hand of civilized man. *The government, aware that the resources of this* productive country can be developed only by the introduction of a foreign population, holds out to immigrants the most liberal inducements.

Lieutenant Page adds: "I shall proceed from here to the head or upper waters of the Pilcomayo, with the hope of descending that river. Its exploration has been attempted by others, but has never been accomplished. If it be navigable, a knowledge of this fact would be of deep interest to geographical science, and of infinite importance not only to Bolivia, but also to the Argentine Confederation."

☞ The agents sent out by Louis Napoleon to this country, do not confine themselves to the purchase of grain, but throughout the West they are actively engaged in buying large numbers of hogs and cattle. A large amount of wheat has already passed through this city.—*Buffalo Com. Advertiser.*

The Naval Board—Reply to the Letter of W. C. Barney, Esq.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 19, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: If Mr. W. C. Barney's pamphlet and letters upon the action of the Naval Board mystify persons interested in these matters, it will be because the latter have not the time, disposition or patience to examine his statements.

After a re-perusal of what Mr. Barney has written upon the subject, I am unable to find in his columns any enumeration of *facts* which can assist his attempted demonstration of the inutility of the new law. In my note of the 10th inst. I showed that neither the amount of the pay-roll nor the aggregate number of officers of the Navy had been increased by the Navy bill, (a fact which Mr. Barney at the close of his elaborate statements expressly challenges any one to prove,) and that the effect of the new law had been exactly in accordance with the intention of the framers, which was "to distribute rank and pay among meritorious officers more equally as regarded their deserts, than had formerly been done." In his reply to my letter, Mr. Barney does not endeavor to fortify his original position. He has found a new and tremendous difficulty in the way of carrying out the provisions of the law. He is at a loss to understand how any more midshipmen are to be promoted. It would be a sad thing indeed for the service, and an inexpressibly sad thing for these near two hundred young gentlemen of the steerage, if the Secretary of the Navy should "refuse to promote a deserving midshipman" because there is no room for any passed midshipman in the Register. Mr. Barney need have no fear that the young gentlemen will suffer. The Honorable Secretary will doubtless find a way to overcome the difficulty. Perhaps it does not occur to the former gentleman that the officers of the Navy in their present positions will be as liable to dismissal, to accident and disease, as they were in their former stations, and that when they are gone their places must be filled from the ranks of the midshipmen. The Secretary of the Navy never had the power to promote midshipmen any faster than they needed to fill up—to the number authorized by law—the grades of their superior officers.

The truth is, that the operation of the new law upon the *personnel* of the Navy is just what was wanted, and just what was expected. It was anticipated that there would be officers retired who would feel that they were unjustly sacrificed, and it is possible that there may be individual cases of unmerited disgrace. It is, however, but fair to believe that these cases are very few. It is not probable that a jury of fifteen intelligent and honorable gentlemen would often commit a blunder, when the mistake might involve the loss of a brother officer's living or reputation.

It is absurd to attempt to place the merits of this case upon the foundation of civil law. The Navy is organized and governed under a strict military system. The power of appointment and dismissal rests wholly with the Commander-in-Chief—the President. He is assisted in his decisions by the verdicts of Courts-Martial and Naval Boards, whose members he appoints. It is only "during the will of the President of the United States" that an officer holds his commission, and it was most likely upon the report of a Board of Naval Officers that he received it. An officer of the service must abide by the military law. We never hear of a "bilged" member of the Graduating Class at the Naval Academy appealing to his country for justice, nor the victim of a Court-Martial demanding a trial in the civil Courts. The place to seek redress is the office of the Commander-in-Chief, and not the halls of Congress. The President has the same power to reinstate an officer that he had to dismiss him.

Mr. Barney is in error in assigning my signature to any person connected with the service. I have not even the honor of the acquaintance of the gentleman "who ranks No. 73 on the list of Promoted Lieutenants," and whose initials happen to correspond with mine. And he must blame the Washington correspondent of the Times, and not me, for ascribing to him the authorship of his pamphlet.

Respectfully, your obedient servant, C. S. M.

NEW-JERSEY.

Dedication of a Public School.

Yesterday afternoon Public School No. 2, situated in the Fourth Ward of Jersey City, was formally dedicated. A large number of persons were present, including the Jersey City Board of Education, several of the Aldermen of the city, most of the Clergy, and the teachers of the Public Schools. Ex-Alderman Fond, President of the Board, presided. After the opening of the exercises, by singing, Dr. Smith gave a sketch of the rise and progress of the Schools in Jersey City. Concerning this particular School, he remarked that it commenced in 1836, in the old Pavonia Academy, under the charge of Mr. Earl B. Stiles, who was present on this occasion. It had then one hundred pupils, and now it numbers about 1,600 scholars.

Dr. Phillips, the State Superintendent of Schools, who was present by special invitation of the Board of Education, then addressed those present upon subjects pertinent to the occasion, for about three-quarters of an hour. In the course of his remarks, he spoke of the rapid advancement of the cause of Education in the State of New-Jersey during the past two or three years. He also advocated the establishment of high schools, similar to colleges, in which both sexes could be educated together. He urged the coöperation of parents with the teachers and managers of schools. Addresses were also made by Rev. Mr. Van Cleef, Rev. Mr. Inskip and Rev. Mr. Ellison. The exercises were interspersed with singing by the scholars.

Lectures in Jersey City.

Besides the Course of Lectures, this Winter, at the First Presbyterian Church, on Thursday evenings, under the management of the Jersey City Lecture Association, there will be a Course under the *auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association*, on Tuesday evenings, in the same Church. The *Lecturers engaged for this latter Course* are Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, John B. Gough, David Paul Brown, John G. Saxe, Rev. A. A. Willits and Rev. Dr. Bethune.

Fair.

The Fair and Festival of the ladies of Hedding M. E. Church, in Jersey City, for the benefit of that Church, commenced yesterday afternoon, at Commercial Hall, and continues for three days, in the afternoon and evening. The hall has been decorated for the occasion.

☞ *The first lecture of the course under the* management of the Young Men's Christian Association, of Jersey City, was delivered last evening by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, upon the subject of "Mirthfulness." The church was filled to overflowing, and the lecture was remarkably well received.

☞ The fair at Commercial Hall, Jersey City, conducted by the ladies of Hedding M. E. Church, was largely attended yesterday afternoon and evening, and was liberally patronized. Music adds to the entertainment each evening.

☞ Notice is given in the Rahway papers that application will be made to the next Legislature for an act to annex the village of Upper Rahway to the county of Middlesex, and also for an act to annex the village of Lower Rahway to the county of Essex.

Robberies.

The residence of Thomas Wakefield, No. 189 Newark-avenue, Jersey City, was entered on Thursday morning and robbed of a quantity of silver plate.

The school-room of Miss Phillips, in Montgomery-street, Jersey City, was entered at 11 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, while the pupils were at play, and several cloaks, shawls and hats, belonging to them, were stolen.

New Public School.

The Board of Education of the city of Hudson has determined to establish a public school in that part of the city known as "Washington Village."

☞ The Jersey City and Bergen Point Plank Road Company has given notice of an application to the Legislature for power to macadamize, pave, gravel, or shell such portions of that road as the Company chooses to so change or reconstruct.

The sincere believers in Spiritualism in Troy, N. Y., are estimated at 1,200.

LONG ISLAND.

Judge Oakey was late Sabbath.

Judge Rockwell decided on Monday said Sabbath judgment, in the Court, that E. R. Oakey, Esq., was entitled to the office of City Judge of the city of Brooklyn, and to the rights and fees thereunto, said had been so entitled since the 1st day of March 1855. The suit was instituted by the Attorney-General in the name of the people, to test his right to the office, and the decision carries with it his right to the salary since last May.

Correction.

By a typographical error in our description of the Rutlock Saw-Mill, at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, which appeared in the Times of Monday morning, the word bent was printed bent. It may be well, in this connection, to explain that "rutlocks" are flat curved or beveled pieces of timber used in a ship's stern.

Gambling House Broken Up.

A notorious gambling den in Navy-street, near Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, kept by colored men, was broken up by Capt. Carr, with a posse of the Fourth District Police, Saturday night last. Ten of the inmates were arrested and committed to answer.

☞ A large bald-headed Eagle alighted on the spire of the Pilgrim Church, Brooklyn, Sunday morning last, and after giving the city church-goers a fair inspection, took his departure for parts unknown.

Shocking Murder and Frightful Suicide.

From the Ottawa (Ill.) Free-Trader, Nov. 10.

On Friday evening of last week, or Saturday morning, an atrocious murder was committed in the town of Brookfield, twelve miles east of Ottawa, in this county, the facts of which, as elicited at the coroner's inquest, are about as follows:

The name of the murderer is Daniel Jackson, an Irishman. He was formerly a laborer on the canal, but for the last six or eight years he has lived in the town of Brookfield. Some eighteen months ago he married a second or third wife, and lived with her in a cabin near the river, opposite Marseilles; now being a drunken, brutal man, treated her so roughly that some ten days before the murder she left him and went to the house of Mr. Richard Jackson, a mile or two off. On the day of the murder he had in company with two or three others, been drinking deeply, and toward evening borrowed a rifle of one of his companions, saying he wanted it next day to shoot a dog.

The next heard of him is, that he called at a neighbor's, named Bean—said Mr. B. to pay a small amount he owed him to his (Jackson's) children, as he intended to leave the country. He then proceeded to Jackson's, and knocked at the north door, which opened into a room where the family were at tea. Mr. J. invited him in to take a cup of tea with them, which he declined, and called out to him in a somewhat excited way, whether his wife was there; and being answered that she was, he said he wanted Mr. J. to pay him a dollar a day for every day she had been there. Mr. J., in a half-laughing way, said he should do no such thing; when Jackson, raised his rifle, and saying, "Then I'll shoot you," almost instantly fired. The ball entered Jackson's left side near the breast, and killed him instantly.

The concussion of the gun was so great as to put out the light and break the glass in the window, throwing the family into the utmost terror and confusion.

From Jackson's the murderer returned to Bean's, said he wanted to load his gun; that he had killed Jackson and wanted to kill himself. Some drink was given him, but his story in reference to Jackson, and his desperate look so frightened the family that they all fled. He succeeded in getting the gun loaded, but having no cap, he went home to his cabin, where he arrived wet, as if he had been in the river. He told his children what he had done, and said he intended to drown himself, but first wanted to see them.

His children also fled in terror. He then seems to have undressed and gone to bed; he attempted to cut his throat, making a hideous, but not a dangerous gash below his chin, which bled profusely.

Thus all covered with blood, and with nothing but his shirt and a blanket around him, he went on foot at the house of Mr. George Galloway, apparently in search of his children. The family also fled in terror, but Mr. Galloway learned what he had done, hastened to a neighbor's house for help to arrest and tie him; but when he returned, Jackson was gone, and nothing has since been seen or heard of him, although the most diligent search has been made by from fifty to one hundred men from the first day to this. The probability is, that he drowned himself, either flung himself into the river, or has perished in some of the thickets or morasses that abound in that vicinity.

Mr. Jackson was a kind, quietable man, much loved by his neighbors, and had always been on friendly terms with Jackson. He had given shelter to Mr. P. with no thought of injuring or offending him, and had he said a word to Jackson about it, up to the moment he killed him.

Murder and Horrible Outrage—Household Crime.

From the Weekly Reporter.

We were informed, a few days since, of one of the most outrage

NEW-YORK CITY.

Farmers' Club—American Institute.

No. 351 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1855—12 M.

DR. CHILDS in the Chair.

Attendance not very numerous. The time was mainly occupied with the report of the Committee recently appointed to visit the "Wilson Farm" at Deer Park, Long Island. The Committee consisted of Messrs. H. Meigs, A. D. Frye, P. B. Mead, John Riley and R. J. Hathaway, with some 18 others added to their number by the Committee. The Committee had examined the surface of the cleared land, and dug down to the subsoil in several places. The surface for a few inches in depth was nearly what is termed a sandy loam, while two or three feet down they found the subsoil yellowish, with an abundance of quartzose, water-worn pebbles, form an under drainage, for which the enthusiastic Committee thought "England could afford to give her Crown." They overlooked Dr. Pack's opinion to the effect that "there are 150,000 acres on Long Island which only require the spade and plow to bring it all into the richest fields. It is not barren now, but is covered with vegetation all the year round."

The Committee further reported the good time they had—the dinner and speeches at Mr. WILSON's, &c. The summing up of the whole matter was similar to the reports of former regular and irregular Committees who have visited central Long Island, to the effect that there is a vast region of rich, fertile land upon Long Island, and within ai short distance of New-York, which remains a literal *terra incognita* to the farmers of this Country.

Long Island having been disposed of to the satisfaction of all present, the regular subject of the day came up viz: Preservation of Fruit and Vegetables.

FRUITS.

The Chairman recommended cooking frozen potatoes by dropping them, one at a time, into briskly boiling water; doing this at such intervals that the ebullition shall not be stopped; the potatoes will thus come out none the worse for being frozen.

APPLES.

Mr. PARDEE described the process of making apple butter, by a method similar to that published in the TIMES several weeks since. The Chairman recommended letting the apples dry before storing them for the Winter, and also to overhaul them once a month.

Mr. PARDEE condemned in just terms the damp heated cellars in which apples are usually stored.—Ventilation is essential, if they are kept in bulk. Packed in dry sand they keep beautifully, and their flavor is retained.

PUMPKINS.

Mr. ROBINSON went in for pumpkin pies all the year round, after the manner of the Shakers, who dry and grind pumpkins into flour.

Mr. PARDEE said that pumpkin butter could be made similarly to apple butter, and both were good for pies.

CARROTS AND OTHER ROOTS.

The Chairman recommended to keep carrots and other roots at a low temperature and give them ventilation. Sweet potatoes are an exception. They must be kept neither hot nor cold.

SUNDRY THINGS.

A pear from Oregon, weighing more than 1¼ lbs., was presented and tasted; also an onion from same country, weighing full 2 lbs. Sweet millet from near Williamsburg was exhibited, and a specimen of the "great sugar beet of France," raised on Bergen-hill, N. J. Its peculiarity was stated to be that it grew on, and not in, the ground.

CAMELS.

At the next meeting, (Dec. 4,) Mr. J. DISTURNELL will present some statements in reference to the experiment now being made under the direction of Congress, to introduce the camel upon the Western prairies. Congress appropriated $30,000 for this purpose, and Col. WAYNE is now visiting the countries bordering on the Mediterranean in furtherance of this object.

Evening Schools.

We met three young ladies yesterday who had been reading the TIMES, and just waked up to discover that within half a dozen blocks of them, there was a school to which they would have been welcome without a penny's payment, wherein were taught by men in whom they had the highest confidence the very branches in which they felt their deficiency. But is an Evening School a fit place for young ladies? Indeed it is for any young lady who is not too proud to learn, and who feels that she is lacking in any department of her school studies. In some of the schools there are old men and women; in many there are mechanics, men of some substance, and women who have intelligent families on their hands; in more, there are whole squadrons of intelligent clerks, apprentices, shop girls, who prefer by going to school to admit their own sense of a deficient education, rather than go through life ignorant, yet discovered in their ignorance every day.

Put on your bonnet, lady reader, this evening, and with your brother or beau, step in to the nearest Evening School, and see for yourself how things are managed.

IN THE FIRST WARD.

We dropped in at the fine one held in the rooms of No. 29, in Greenwich-street, in the First Ward, last evening. Mr. WETMOUTH, of the Local Board, was present, and we found a more frequent and varied registry of official names than in any Ward in the City. A. J. PERRY, Esq., of the Committee, is ably seconded by the other officers of the Ward, and the schools, both day and evening, are in a very satisfactory condition.

The girls, under the care of Miss HUTCHWAITE and assistants, have made very decided improvement in penmanship, reading and arithmetic. The attendance, which was somewhat affected by the excitement of election, is becoming quite regular again.

The boys, under the care of Mr. L. W. ANNAN and assistants, have generally made fair advancement, and some have commenced in algebra. The drawing class has improved very sensibly. We saw several "newspaper merchants" whom we should not be surprised to find holding high positions, in connection with the press of the City, ere many years elapse. Go in, boys—Education is the key to every position of honor and profit in our country.

VISITS OF THE EVENING SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

Messrs. DELAMATER, PERRY, MCCARTHY and W. JONES, of the Board of Education, visited the Evening Schools of the Seventh, Eleventh, and Eighteenth Wards, a few evenings since. We met them at the fine schools of the Eighteenth Ward.

IN THE EIGHTEENTH WARD.

The order and system that have been introduced since our last visit, were very noticeable in both schools.

The girls' school under the care of Miss JANE GREGORY, had an average attendance, during the last month, of 157, in five classes. The great defect in the accommodations of the Evening Schools of this Ward is, the want of a large room for the assembling of the pupils at the opening and closing of the sessions, owing to the peculiar construction of the house.

The improvement in penmanship is a most remarkable feature. The drawing class, under the care of Mr. SWINSON, was engaged on a lesson in mechanical drawing, and seemed much interested.

Each pupil furnishes his own drawing board and case of instruments. There are 56 in the class, most of whom are workers in metals.

The average attendance in the Boys' school, D. R. SCOTT, Esq., Principal, during the first month of the present session, was 320. The general character of the school is higher than ever before, and the improvement of the pupils in their manners and studies most satisfactory.

EVENING SCHOOLS IN THE EIGHTH WARD.

We lately passed an evening in the well organized evening school of the Eighth Ward, under the charge of Mr. J. O. DONNELL, Esq., and Miss M. U. VAN RAENS, Principals, held in Clark-st. near Broome. Mr. WM. TAYLOR, Inspector of the Fifteenth Ward Schools, and other visitors, were present. The advancement in most instances is satisfactory, and in some branches very decided. The miserable character of the school furniture in the main rooms makes it very difficult for the pupils to study penmanship profitably. There is, indeed, a serious defect in most of the school furniture yet introduced.

At least one large room should be fitted especially with a view to the most thorough accommodation of the pupils in the department of penmanship. There should be desks sufficiently wide to enable the pupil to sit freely and easily, and to permit the teacher to stand over and direct his position and actually impart instruction in this most important branch of practical education, now too much neglected.

In this school-room the desks were too low and too narrow. The backless seats were scarcely up to the "milking-stool" standard, consequently the writers sat stooping and crouching over their copy-books, generally with the left side turned to the desk. Teaching penmanship should be the special care of teachers in the evening schools, and granting all facilities for it, the particular care of the Board of Education. Moreover, the Board cannot do better than to overhaul the furniture of their school rooms. Most of the old is miserable, and some of the new is not much better. Strong, substantial, comfortable, roomy desks and seats are an absolute necessity.

Ferry-Landing Dangers.

A model of a ferry-boat and landing, at the Crystal Palace, was shown yesterday. It appears that it is to have a netting, arranged so that when the bow of the boat presses, as it runs into the landing, drawing it up so as to catch any person falling from the boat or bridge. As the boat leaves the slip, weights are attached over pulleys, which draw back the netting to its place, about ten feet from the edge of the bridge.

This contrivance does not meet the case fully, as we had the opportunity to observe the other night, while stepping on to the Peck-slip Ferry-boat on the Williamsburg side. An old gray-headed man, slightly intoxicated, fell between the bridge and the boat, and would have been crushed to death instantly, had not a kindly hand stayed him and lifted him out, as the boat swung round. The simplest and most effective method of preventing accidents of this kind is to arrange a wooden platform curtain, which stands on the edge of the bridge, preventing all persons from passing until the boat is firmly secured, when it would fall back on to the floor of the bridge. This is cheap, and may be made perfectly automatic in its action.

Hours of Governors.

The Board of Governors held their usual weekly meeting yesterday at the Rotunda.

In answer to a question formally forwarded by the Governors some time ago, Mr. Robert J. Dillon submitted the following reply:

DISCHARGING THOSE ARRESTED FOR DRUNKENNESS.
LAW DEPARTMENT, CITY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE COUNSEL OF THE CORPORATION, No. 41 Chambers-street, Nov. 16, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your note of 25th ultimo, requesting the opinion of the Counsel to the Corporation whether the Governors of the Almshouse have the power to discharge from imprisonment persons committed for drunkenness, under the Act of 9th April, 1855, I have the honor to state:

By the Act of 10th April, 1849, the Governors are authorized to remit any part of the unexpired term of the commitment of any persons who shall be committed to any of the institutions under their charge "as vagrants or disorderly persons."

The persons who may be committed under the act of 9th of April, 1855, for drunkenness, cannot be considered as "vagrants," and the only question is, whether they can be considered as "disorderly persons."

The Revised Statutes have defined "drunkards" and "tipplers" to be "disorderly persons," (3 R. S., p. 58, 4th ed.) and these terms in my judgment imply those who are in the *practice* or *habit* of drunkenness or tippling. They do not embrace those who may be intoxicated on a single occasion. The act of 9th April, 1855, authorizes the commitment of persons who are or become "intoxicated in any store, grocery, lane or street, or public place," and includes, therefore, those who may never have been intoxicated on any previous occasion. It also provides that they shall "stand committed" until the fine of ten dollars be paid, not exceeding one day for each dollar of the fine imposed.

I am of opinion that persons thus committed may not be discharged by the Governors before the expiration of their sentence of commitment.

Respectfully submitted, ROBT. J. DILLON.

To the Governors of the Almshouse.

Governor TIEMANN moved that this communication be printed, as a matter of reference. Agreed.

In a discussion originating on a motion of Governor TIEMANN that the rate of wages to artificers on Blackwell's Island shall not exceed $1 25 per day, Governor SMITH thought an additional ten cents was only fair, on account of traveling expenses night and morning. The motion passed.

A resolution was proposed by Governor DRAPER that the resident physicians be requested to report every month the state of their department. Agreed.

MILK, MEN-I-LIK.

In reference to the milk, the contractor has sent in a very earnest protest against the imputation on the quality of the milk he has sent. He declares it to have been pure milk.

Governor DRAKE said as the contractor wished an analysis, it was only fair to have one. Referred to a Committee with power to analyze milk when they see fit.

The contract for heating Bellevue Hospital was next awarded to Messrs. Pease & Murphy.

After the transaction of some other business, the Board adjourned.

Number remaining week ending Nov. 17, 1855:

Bellevue Hospital	682
Lunatic Asylum	568
Almshouse	1,156
Penitentiary	333
Hospital from Penitentiary	150
Hospital from Workhouse	131
Hospital from Almshouse	20
Workhouse	633
Small-pox Hospital	9
Randall's Island	196
Randall's Hospital	261
Randall's Prison	449
Second District Prison	16
Third District Prison	17
Colored Home	241
Colored Orphan Asylum	180
Children and nurses	169
	5,947
Increase	129
Number remaining Nov. 16, 1855	5,818
Admitted	1,248
	7,066
Dead	19
Discharged	978
Penitentiary	122
	1,119
	5,947

City Game.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Just now, on our way across the Park, a Woodcock—a live, genuine Woodcock—dropped down near us into the green plot opposite the old Brick Church. Flushed with surprise we rashly ventured near and flushed the game. We followed his flight across to Broadway, and down the street, as far as the Astor, when he was lost to the eye. Perhaps he was engaged for dinner at SPERNOR's. How came he in the Park? Whence did he come? and whither go?

PARK ROW.

NOVEMBER 19—Mid-day.

Hackmen.

To the Editors of the New-York Daily Times:

Can you inform me whether is any law prohibiting the assemblage of public hacks in our streets?

On opera nights Irving Place, between 14th and 16th-sts., is rendered almost impassable by these nuisances, and the rumbling of the wheels, mingled with the *oaths* and *obscene* language of the drivers, render our otherwise quiet neighborhood anything but desirable.

A few weeks prior to *election* I called the attention of our *model* Mayor to this nuisance, and until election was over the trouble was slightly abated; since that critical day, however, matters are as bad as before.

REX.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term.*—Nos. 96, 107 to 112, 114, 116, 117, 119, 120, 88, 61, 97.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 861, 1,128, 677, 549, 497, 517, 436, 88, 749, 65, 588, 715, 755, 27, 15, 16, 29, 81, 718, 494, 714, 609, 484, 766 to 768½, 770, 772 to 785, 787 to 800.

The Patent for Eight-wheeled Railroad Cars.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Nov. 20.

Before Judge Nelson.

Ross Winans vs. *The Harlem Railroad Co.*—The testimony in this case has been closed, and Mr. Dickerson commenced summing up for the defence this morning. The trial has thus far occupied something over three weeks, and consequently will not occupy so much time as on the former occasion. There has been less testimony taken, although some new witnesses were examined, and the Court, sitting from 10 to 4, instead of from 11 to 3, has got over the ground faster.

The case for the defence will be summed up by Mr. Dickerson and Mr. Whiting, while but one counsel will speak on behalf of the plaintiff. It is to be hoped that the case will soon be disposed of, and give place to the other causes which have been blocked up by it.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Mr. Commissioner Nelson.

THE CHARGE OF MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.

The United States vs. *Sylvanus M. Spencer.*—This young man, who arrived here on Saturday, in the store-ship *Relief*, from Rio, charged with the murder of Capt. Frayser, was brought up yesterday for examination, and the testimony of one witness taken, when the proceedings were adjourned unto this day. The evidence is entirely circumstantial in its nature, and only points directly to the prisoner from his having been on bad terms with the deceased, and having used threats toward him.

Before Commissioner Morton.

Discharge of A. M. Campbell.—Last week, a person of this name was brought up, on the information of a vendor of obscene books, charged with making a trade with him for eight half-dollars of "bogus money." Yesterday the Commissioner dismissed the complaint.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM, Nov. 20.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

DECISIONS.

Kittle vs. *Kittle.*—Referred.

Bogard vs. *Pierce.*—Motion denied without costs.

Lewis vs. *Avery et al.*—The first defence to stand. All others to be struck out except second, and that to be made more certain. $10 costs.

Johnson vs. *Fellowman.*—Order settled.

The Metropolitan Gas Light Injunction Case.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Nov. 19.

Before Hon. Justice Cowles.

DECISIONS.

Smith et al. vs. *The Metropolitan Gas Light Company and the Board of Aldermen.*—This case was argued before His Honor Justice COWLES, some days since, and the facts at that time were fully given in the TIMES. We give an abstract of the opinion just rendered, dissolving the injunction, on the grounds that the present plaintiffs have no standing in Court; that the motion should be made by the Attorney-General.

Mr. Justice Cowles, after stating the facts, delivered the following opinion:

I am unable to discover any ground upon which the plaintiffs can maintain this action. Since the object is to annul the charter of the Company, upon the existence of which the corporate authority of the City is a franchise, that can only be done by the Attorney-General in the name of the people in the mode required by the statute. Code, 436. If obtained to be sustained on the ground that this is a grant of valuable privilege belonging to and vested in the City, and that the interest of the City at large would be affected by the laying down of their pipes, the answer is that the corporate authority itself, not the individual tax-payers, are the proper parties to represent these interests of the City.

Tax-payers, as such, have been permitted to intervene in cases where the corporate authority have, in violation of their duty as guardians and trustees of the private property of the City, attempted to squander, or otherwise illegally dispose of such property, and the intervention of tax-payers in that class of cases has been sustained upon the same general principles which permits any *cestui qui trust* to restrain the Trustee from squandering the Trust property.

But that is not the case here. The corporate authority of the City have an undoubted right to give permission to these defendants to lay down pipes beneath the surface of the streets as a means of furnishing the citizens with an increased supply of gas. Nor are they obliged to sell such permission, or divest it as a part of the City property which is to be used for purposes of City Revenue.

I have had occasion recently, in the case of Wetmore and others vs. Story and others, to discuss the question whether a similar power to regulate streets is to be treated as City property, with a view to City revenue, and a suggestion that the power to authorize gas-pipes to be laid with a view to the promotion of the public convenience and comfort, is property which, under the charter of 1853, must be sold at auction, as it must be if it is City property, only tends still further to confirm me in the conclusion at which I arrived in that case.

This power to authorize the laying down of gas-pipes is in no true sense of the word a part of the City property to which the corporate authority are to resort for the purpose of revenue; whether, therefore, the permission to lay down their pipes is given by the joint consent of the Mayor and Common Council or by the two Boards alone, there is here no squandering or illegal disposition of the private property of the City, which upon any recognized principles can justify a suit of this character by tax-payers of the City as such.

Nor is there any other ground on which this suit can be sustained by these plaintiffs as tax-payers. It is alleged that if this Metropolitan Gas Light Company is allowed to go on they must take up the Rotunda pavement in Broadway, which could not be again so durably relaid, and that in a variety of other ways the public interests would be made to suffer. To all this the answer is that, the corporate authority of the City are the proper guardians and protectors of these City interests, and the proper party to cause steps to be taken to enjoin the defendants, if the interests of the City so required.

As these plaintiffs have no standing in Court which can enable them to sustain this action, it is entirely unnecessary to discuss the various questions that have been raised respecting the alleged unconstitutionality of the defendants' act of incorporation, I therefore pass them over.

But it is urged that if the injunction is dissolved as to the Metropolitan Gas Light Company, it should be retained as to the other defendants, (the Corporation of the City and the Aldermen,) inasmuch as they not having appeared in the suit cannot ask to have the injunction dissolved as to themselves.

It must be observed that the Corporation and Aldermen are not alone interested in that question. This Company has no powers to proceed until the permission of the two Boards of the Common Council is obtained.

The restraint upon the Aldermen is a restraint upon the Gas Light Company.

To hold the injunction as to the Aldermen, is, in effect, to hold it against the Gas Light Company. Also, to pretend to dissolve it, as to the Gas Light Company, but continue it as to the Aldermen, would be mere mockery.

An order must be made that the injunction as to all the defendants be dissolved. Costs to abide the event of the suit.

We believe that an appeal will be taken from this decision.

For plaintiffs, Messrs. Willard and O'Conor. For defendants Messrs. Stoughton and Hutchings.

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Before Judge Thompson.

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Two young ladies, of Mr. Martin's family, gave their testimony. They saw the prisoner on the grounds, and heard him ordered off by the coachman.

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Mr. W. Grandin defended the case, and urged that there was no evidence against the prisoner. The Recorder charged the Jury that the evidence was not sufficient to convict him of burglary, but that he might be found guilty either of grand or petit larceny. The only question was, whether he was the party who took the money.

The Jury found him not guilty, and he hurried out of Court with all the speed he could summon.

GRAND LARCENY.

Michael Callahan was charged with an attempt to commit grand larceny. Elizabeth Korch, of No. 157 Eldridge-street, is a married woman. She left her room one morning recently—her husband having gone to work—and locked the door. Returning in ten minutes, with her baby in her arms, she applied the key to the lock, when Callahan and another man ran out—knocking her and baby down a flight of stairs, and escaped into the street. She screamed like a real woman, and neighbors—it was a tenement house—came to her assistance. Callahan was caught; the other man escaped. In the room were her own, her husband's, and baby's clothes, worth $200, and $10 in money. Nothing had been removed, as she returned too soon for the thieves to pack up their intended booty. The Jury found the prisoner guilty.

STEALING A VALUABLE WATCH.

Joseph Shook and Adam Michell, Germans,—were charged with stealing a gold watch, valued at $110, the property of a Mr. Wikoff, (not the chevalier.)

Elizabeth Liegersmidt, of No. 179 Essex-street, deposed that her husband keeps a watchmaker's shop at that place, but that in October, when the robbery was committed, he was "very hard sick." Consequently the workman and herself kept the store, although she was mostly in the back-room, cooking;—for they eat a great deal in these German places. Mr. Wikoff had left the watch to be repaired. Shortly afterwards these prisoners who had previously bought watches of her, and one of whom she knew very well—indeed he went into the back room to superintend the sauer-kraut, and to smack his lips over a glass of lager-bier)—these prisoners, we say, called at the store, and asked to see Mr. Wikoff's watch. They examined it, and pondered over it, and spent two hours there, Michell assisting Mrs. Liegersmidt in cooking the sauer-kraut, and drinking the lager-bier, as aforesaid. Shortly after they left, great was Mrs. Liegersmidt's consternation to discover the watch was gone. She ran to the police dépôt and warned the captain. The captain promised vigilance.

In the meantime, what did the prisoners? It appeared from the evidence that they went to the jewelry store of Mr. Tobias Lyon, No. 68 Chatham-street, and representing themselves to be two Germans just arrived from Illinois, offered the watch for sale. He took their addresses, (which were bogus,) and gave $65 in money and a silver watch worth $15, in exchange for the gold watch, worth $110. Two or three days afterwards a police officer came to him and asked him if he had not purchased a watch of two Germans. He answered affirmatively—examine the watch at the Station-house, and identified it, as also did Mr. Wikoff.

Mr. Charles Spencer defended. The case was too clear against the prisoners, and we were not surprised that the jury found them guilty.

GRAND LARCENY.

Theodore Sheldrick was charged with stealing a piece of cloth worth $45, from the store of Mr. Herman Schulting, No. 197 William-street, on the 26th of October. He was found guilty.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.

Benjamin Rosenwald, a German Jew, was charged with purchasing a box of cigars from three very little boys, who had stolen the same from the cigar store of Mr. Peter Bedkin, No. 14 Rector-street. The

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History of American Literature.

Duyckinck entitled with argument and eloquence; Longfellow, Whittier and Bryant were caught the various humor of the times, and introduced a new spirit into American literature. The intellect of the country was thoroughly awakened.

The third period in American literature begins in 1828, which saw Irving, Bancroft, Sparks and Webster, opened new provinces in fiction and polite literature; Halleck, Bryant, Halleck, Dana and Longfellow, sang their profound and sweet melodies; the national life, at the earliest moment, found its historian in Bancroft; oratory gained new triumphs in the halls of Congress, and a genial race of writers filled the various departments of letters, in turn thoughtful, sentimental, or humorous, as the occasion or theme required." The two earlier periods are principally treated of in the first volume of this work.

The *Cyclopædia*, for the most part, is biographical. That is, it relates the leading events of each person's life, chiefly in relation to his literary labors, and exhibits their best works in appropriate extracts. We suspect that the selection of suitable passages, so as to show the character of a man's writings, without occupying too much space, (in regard to the claims of others,) must have been a task of difficulty, delicacy and discrimination. The authors admit this, declaring that the passages so selected "most frequently be chosen for their minor qualities," but a further object must be "to preserve the utmost possible completeness; to present a subject as nearly as practicable in its entire form." Messrs. Duyckinck "have kept in view the idea that a work of the opportunities of the present should aid in the formation of taste and the discipline of character, as well as in the gratification of curiosity and the amusement of the hour. The many noble sentiments, just thoughts, the eloquent orations, the tasteful poems, the various refinements of literary expression, drawn together in these volumes, are indeed the noblest appeal and best apology for the work. The voice of two centuries of American literature may well be worth listening to."

The materials for a work thus extensive have been collected from a variety of sources—the most liberal fountain being the authors' life-long pursuit and acquisition of information bearing upon the literature of the land of their birth. This, above everything else, has peculiarly fitted them for the proper and satisfactory accomplishment of a design so comprehensive. In their preface they gratefully acknowledge assistance derived from the labors of previous gleaners in the same field, from numerous collections of local literature, from valuable biographical dictionaries, from several public libraries, and from the owners of numerous private collections. Everywhere and from every person from whom they sought assistance of this kind, it has been largely and cheerfully rendered. They particularly acknowledge indebtedness to Dr. Francis for personal recollections of Philip Freneau; to Washington Irving for like reminiscences of Allston, the artist-author; and to William Gilmore Simms, the novelist and poet, for information which has added greatly to the history of Southern literature. Many of the autograph illustrations were supplied from the valuable and interesting collection of Rev. Dr. W. B. Sprague, of Albany.

The first volume of this *Cyclopædia* opens with an account of George Sandys, who, as early as 1636, when Treasurer of the Colony of Virginia, translated Ovid's *Metamorphosis* into English verse. It closes with Francis Glass, author of a well known Latin Biography of Washington and Colonel Pickens, whose Travels in France were published in 1809. Between these dates what a world of literary performance is included!

Among the leading notices in this volume we may notice, as more especially full and satisfactory, those of Captain John Smith, so well known in connection with Pocahontas, the Indian Princess; Roger Williams, the apostle of civil and religious liberty; Anne Bradstreet, the poetess; Benjamin Franklin, maternal grandfather of Franklin, and author of *A Looking-glass for the Times*; Increase and Cotton Mather; Jonathan Edwards, "the last and finest product of the old Puritanism of America;" Benjamin Franklin—a fine steel engraving of whom forms an appropriate frontispiece; Mather Byles, divine, poet and wit; David Brainard, the missionary to the Indians; James Otis, the first writer of the Revolution; Ezra Stiles, one of the most gifted men of his time; Bishop Berkeley, memorable for having predicted the brilliant future of America; George Washington, who, though not even an amateur author, is entitled to rank here, from the quantity and quality of his correspondence on a variety of national subjects; John Adams, second President of the United States; the notorious Thomas Paine; Ethan Allen, the Green Mountain soldier and author; William Bartram, whose tour in the South was eulogized by Coleridge as "the latest book written in the spirit of the old traveler;" Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence; Lindley Murray, the grammarian; John Jay, whose contributions to the *Federalist* show his merit as a writer; Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia, who was libeled by Cobbett; James Rivington, who, as Royal Printer of New-York, during the Revolution, "if not a man of much literature in himself, was the prolific cause of literature in others, having excited by his course some of the best effusions of Witherspoon, Hopkinson and Freneau." Hugh Henry Brackenridge, author of *Modern Chivalry*, "one of the finest political satires which the country has produced;" Bishop White, of Philadelphia; John Trumbull, artist-author, of whose celebrated *McFingal*—the humorous epic sketch of the Revolution—an entire canto is given; James Madison; John Leonard, the traveler; Philip Freneau, famous in the days of the Revolution, and later, for his occasional political and satirical verses, and "a true poet in his best moments;" Gouverneur Morris; Alexander Graydon, to whom full and merited justice is done; Timothy Dwight, whose name once excited the anger of the *Edinburgh Review*; Phillis Wheatley, the negro verse-maker; Count Rumford, (Benjamin Thompson;) David Humphreys, war-lyrist of the Revolution; Joel Barlow, the poet; John Marshall, biographer of Washington; Aaron Bancroft, who also wrote a life of Washington, but may best be remembered as father of the great living historian of his native land; Henry Lee, one of Washington's soldiers, and a narrator of Revolutionary incidents; Royal Tyler, wit, poet and Chief Justice; Alexander Hamilton, the soldier, statesman and jurist; Fisher Ames; Webster and Worcester, the dictionary-makers; Mason L. Weems, the author of many biographies, "A Livy of the Common People;" Albert Gallatin, diplomatist and author; Richard Alsop, scholar, poet and wit; Samuel L. Mitchell, the "pioneer in American scientific research;" William Dunlap, dramatist, painter, biographer, historian; Wilson & Audubon, naturalists; John Quincy Adams; DeWitt Clinton; Joseph Hopkinson, author of the song of "Hail Columbia;" C. B. Brown, the novelist; Freneau, best known by his satirical poem of *Tyrrhetic Tractoration*; William Wirt, Attorney-General of the United States for twelve years, biographer of Patrick Henry, and author of *Letters of the British Spy*; John Pickering, jurist and philologist; John Randolph; Matthew Carey, bibliopole and author; Bishops Hobart and Chase; Henry Clay; F. S. Key, author of the song the "Star Spangled Banner;" and H. M. Brackenridge, son and biographer of the author of *Modern Chivalry*.

Nor is this all. We also have a historical account, with notices of the presidents and leading professors of nine Colleges and Universities, commencing with Howard, chartered in 1698, and including Rutgers in 1770. There are articles also, with illustrations, upon the Library Company of Philadelphia; Redwood Library, New-Haven; American Antiquarian Society, Worcester; Charleston Library; New-York Society Library; American Philosophical Society, and American Academy of Antiquities. There is a particular notice of the *Bay Psalm Book*, early Carolina literature, and (with numerous specimens) of the ballad literature of the Indian, French, and Revolutionary wars.

Having thus indicated the character, and glanced at the principal contents of one of the most interesting publications yet published in this country, we take leave of it for the present. When the second volume is before us, we shall see in what manner more recent authors—many of them yet living—are disposed of. The work is worthy of very high commendation, and we suspect that it will make a great sensation in England, where, as yet, the idea of American literature is ludicrously imperfect and inaccurate. Such a reliable work as this, supplying in

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Duyckinck, Tuesday, after stating the facts, delivered the following opinion:

I am unable to discover any ground upon which the plaintiffs can maintain this action. Since the object is to annul the charter of the Company, upon the existence of which the corporate authority of the City is a franchise, that can only be done by the Attorney-General in the name of the people in the mode required by the statute. Code, 436. If obtained to be sustained on the ground that this is a grant of valuable privilege belonging to and vested in the City, and that the interest of the City at large would be affected by the laying down of their pipes, the answer is that the corporate authority itself, not the individual tax-payers, are the proper parties to represent these interests of the City.

Tax-payers, as such, have been permitted to intervene in cases where the corporate authority have, in violation of their duty as guardians and trustees of the private property of the City, attempted to squander, or otherwise illegally dispose of such property, and the intervention of tax-payers in that class of cases has been sustained upon the same general principles which permits any *cestui qui trust* to restrain the Trustee from squandering the Trust property.

But that is not the case here. The corporate authority of the City have an undoubted right to give permission to these defendants to lay down pipes beneath the surface of the streets as a means of furnishing the citizens with an increased supply of gas. Nor are they obliged to sell such permission, or divest it as a part of the City property which is to be used for purposes of City Revenue.

I have had occasion recently, in the case of Wetmore and others vs. Story and others, to discuss the question whether a similar power to regulate streets is to be treated as City property, with a view to City revenue, and a suggestion that the power to authorize gas-pipes to be laid with a view to the promotion of the public convenience and comfort, is property which, under the charter of 1853, must be sold at auction, as it must be if it is City property, only tends still further to confirm me in the conclusion at which I arrived in that case.

This power to authorize the laying down of gas-pipes is in no true sense of the word a part of the City property to which the corporate authority are to resort for the purpose of revenue; whether, therefore, the permission to lay down their pipes is given by the joint consent of the Mayor and Common Council or by the two Boards alone, there is here no squandering or illegal disposition of the private property of the City, which upon any recognized principles can justify a suit of this character by tax-payers of the City as such.

Nor is there any other ground on which this suit can be sustained by these plaintiffs as tax-payers. It is alleged that if this Metropolitan Gas Light Company is allowed to go on they must take up the Rotunda pavement in Broadway, which could not be again so durably relaid, and that in a variety of other ways the public interests would be made to suffer. To all this the answer is that, the corporate authority of the City are the proper guardians and protectors of these City interests, and the proper party to cause steps to be taken to enjoin the defendants, if the interests of the City so required.

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But it is urged that if the injunction is dissolved as to the Metropolitan Gas Light Company, it should be retained as to the other defendants, (the Corporation of the City and the Aldermen,) inasmuch as they not having appeared in the suit cannot ask to have the injunction dissolved as to themselves.

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GRAND LARCENY.

Michael Callahan was charged with an attempt to commit grand larceny. Elizabeth Korch, of No. 157 Eldridge-street, is a married woman. She left her room one morning recently—her husband having gone to work—and locked the door. Returning in ten minutes, with her baby in her arms, she applied the key to the lock, when Callahan and another man ran out—knocking her and baby down a flight of stairs, and escaped into the street. She screamed like a real woman, and neighbors—it was a tenement house—came to her assistance. Callahan was caught; the other man escaped. In the room were her own, her husband's, and baby's clothes, worth $200, and $10 in money. Nothing had been removed, as she returned too soon for the thieves to pack up their intended booty. The Jury found the prisoner guilty.

STEALING A VALU

THE INDICTED OFFICIALS.

CASE OF JUDGE STUART.

THE TRIAL TERMINATED.

VERDICT, NOT GUILTY.

Speeches of Mr. E. W. Stoughton for the Defence, and of Hon. F. B. Cutting for the Prosecution.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

TUESDAY, Nov. 20, 1855.

The trial of Judge Stuart was resumed to-day at the usual hour. The public attendance was quite as large as on any of the previous days during which the trial has been progressing.

John Reid, a police officer, was called for the defence and sworn. He was examined by Mr. Brady.

Question.—Are you connected with the Police? Answer.—I am.

Q.—How long have you been so? A.—Since 1845, I believe.

Q.—You were in the Chief's Office how long? A.—From 1848 till 1854.

Q.—Do you know this woman, Margaret M. Connolly? A.—I am not aware that I do, only by reputation.

Q.—Do you know what sort of a house she kept? A.—I only know of one she kept in No. 49 Wooster-street; I never was inside the house—never in it as an officer.

Q.—Did you know Lydia Van Tassel, who went by the name of "Cherry?" A.—I know her as "Cherry;" not as Van Tassel; I know John Van Tassel, but not as Jack Cherry; I know Bertis, More, Fish and Moray; I know Jim Egerton; the last time I saw him was in the City sometime last Summer; I have not seen More since I was in the Chief's Office.

Q.—What are all these men? A.—They are a lot of thieves as far as I know. When I was in the Chief's Office, it was a part of my particular duty to watch these suspected characters as was in the detective service there.

Q.—What was the reputation of the house this woman kept? A.—I heard it was an assignation house; the only way I learned that was when I followed Cosgrove or Connolly from one of the California steamers on which he had been in company with Moray; I followed him to this house, and learned from a brother officer that the house was kept by Mrs. Duval, and that Connolly was her man; Connolly had been on the steamer when she was about to sail, and Moray was with him; I suspected he went there for game, and followed him; I never heard that Connolly was in the State Prison; I heard that Moray was; I know nothing of Fish personally only from information and the character of his associates.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cutting.—It is my business to find out all about these characters as far as I am able; I never found out that Connolly was in the State Prison; I never made the inquiry; when I traced Connolly after leaving the steamboat, there was no proceeding—no warrant instituted against him; I followed him merely to obtain further information of his movements; that was shortly previous to his arrest for larceny in the New-York Hotel on the 6th April, 1853; I have known of no complaint against Mrs. Connolly within five years past save for aiding and abetting in the escape of Hawkins from a Police officer.

Mr. Brady called on a number of Police officers who had been subpœnaed to attend to-day, at 10 o'clock, but failed, thus far, to appear. He then offered in evidence a mortgage issued by Sidney H. Stuart and his wife in Dec. 27, '54, to Fernando Wood, Mayor, to secure the payment of $3,000 in 1855, which had been lent for a year at 7 per cent. interest.

Mr. Brady asked the Court to send an officer for Mayor Wood, and a messenger was dispatched to the City Hall accordingly.

Edgar De Witt, a lawyer, was called by Mr. Brady to prove the making of the mortgage, which he did; he testified that $400 of, that $3,000 was reserved to pay off a judgment of Jos. L. White, that judgment being a lien on the property; there were a number of judgments which had necessarily to be canceled in order to perfect the security.

To Mr. Cutting—I do not know how many judgments there were; one was as large as $600, and, according to the best of my recollection, the rest were for small sums.

Hon. Fernando Wood, Mayor, having arrived in Court, was examined by Mr. Brady.

Q.—Was that mortgage (presenting the mortgage) given to you, Mr. Wood? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You lent Judge Stuart $3,000, did you not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And did you reserve any of that to pay off judgments? A.—I reserved, I think, about $400 to pay a judgment against him; I am not confident of the amount; that was a judgment of Joseph L. White; I paid that judgment myself to the deputy out of that mortgage; that was all I paid to the Sheriff; I think the lawyer who examined the title reserved some sums for the purpose of paying off all liens; this money was lent in December before I was Mayor.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cutting.—Q.—Did Stuart state he was in need of money, or pecuniarily distressed? A.—He stated he was very much embarrassed.

Q.—What did he say in regard to his embarrassment? A.—I don't remember the details of the conversation; he was very pressing in his application.

Joseph Cornell was called and appeared, but Mr. Brady decided that as his testimony referred to the same facts, he would not examine him.

Mr. Brady again called Webster and Walker, but got no answer. Failing to get them, Mr. B. said he wanted to examine Mr. Cutting.

Mr. Cutting—Certainly.

Hon. F. B. Cutting, prosecuting officer, was sworn and examined by Mr. Brady.

Q.—Did you receive from me on Friday a paper in the handwriting of A. Oakey Hall, the District Attorney? A.—I did.

Q.—Where is it? A.—In my possession here in the Court.

Q.—Has it been in possession of Mr. Hall since you received it? A.—I think not; after I received it I exhibited it to Mr. Hall, retaining possession of it myself; he may have taken it in his hands.

Mr. Brady—But you did not let him keep it?

Witness assented.

Mr. Brady—That is all.

Mr. Cutting—There is nobody to cross-examine me, and therefore I suppose I shall have to cross-examine myself. [Laughter.] The paper I have spoken of was a paper I had called on you to give to me as being Mr. Hall's property. You had it not in Court, but sent for it, and I received it from you as a return of a loan which you had got from Mr. Hall.

Mr. Brady—That is all right. Now, I shall ask Mr. Cutting to produce that paper.

Mr. Cutting (having taken his place at the table) said: I shall not do it. Let one of the officers go and bring Mr. Hall into Court.

Mr. Brady asked to have the paper presented to the Court.

Mr. Cutting—I want you to call somebody who was in the Grand Jury room, but I shall not allow any paper to be read which was not read to Mrs. Connolly, nor sworn to, nor signed by her.

Mr. Brady explained that the paper had been sent to him to show to his client, as being what Mrs. Connolly had sworn, before the Grand Jury, and written by Mr. Hall, the District Attorney. He asked if there was any objection to present that paper to the Court?

Mr. Cutting, in reply, said it was not proper to produce, here, the minutes of this Grand Jury, as evidence against Mrs. Connolly, even when those minutes, if produced, would contradict her statement. If Mrs. Connolly had stated, here, any matter or thing which was contradicted, in any respect, by any thing which she said before the Grand Jury, it was proper for the defence to show it, but it must be proved in a regular way. He had caused to be served on many of those Grand Jurors subpœnas to appear here, and had noticed them, on the back of their subpœnas, to observe whether the evidence given by her, before them, agreed or differed with the evidence given by her in this case.

Mr. Brady—I asked you would you show that paper to the Court or would you not?

Mr. Cutting said that the statement of counsel that he had received a statement of Mr. Hall containing what she testified to before the Grand Jury, was a mistake. Four or five days after this indictment had been found, Mr. Hall, in compliance with the request of the other side, did send them what from memory he supposed to be a brief compendious statement of her evidence, and which he wrote in his own office. But this paper, which was not read to her, not signed by her, and written without her knowledge, would not be evidence if produced. If that paper contained a correct statement of her evidence it would be but a memorandum of Mr. Hall; and was such a memorandum evidence in chief in this case? Was a memorandum which could not be cross-examined, which could not explain any deficiencies, and which could only be taken as it appeared on its face, to be admitted as evidence when Mr. Hall himself could be examined?

Mr. Brady again interrupted the prosecuting counsel, and asked him if he would offer that paper or not?

Mr. Cutting would do his duty, no matter what might be thought of it, nor what the consequence might be. He declared this proceeding of the defence to be improper, and called on the Court to restrain his learned friend within the legitimate limits of legal action and professional duty. I ask, he continued, that Judge Stuart be tried precisely as Judge Stuart should have tried those criminals whom he ought to have tried, but who were permitted to escape. I think that all these efforts to get up collateral issues—to get up improper prejudices, and to influence the Jury by outside facts and inferences are such as require to be controlled and stopped.

Mr. Brady replied, and said he would read the note of Mr. Hall, designating the character of this paper.

Mr. Cutting—You cannot; I object.

Mr. Brady—I can, and will, (reading,) "I loan you my private minutes before the Grand Jury."

Mr. Cutting—(rising hastily)—I do not think that is right.

Mr. Brady—It is right enough; I offer it as evidence to contradict your statement. I will prove the hand-writing.

The Court—(to Mr. Brady)—You offer it merely to contradict the counsel?

Mr. Brady—I offer it as evidence in the case, and I will state the reason why. Mr. Brady argued the admissibility of the question at considerable length, and said, in conclusion: If nobody was to be controlled here but counsel for the accused, so be it, and let it be decided; but if he had the same right, he thought he could demand that the exercise of his rights be permitted.

The Court said the only question before it was this: It is in testimony that the now acting counsel for the people received, on Friday last, from the counsel for the accused, a paper in the hand-writing of Mr. Hall, purporting to be minutes of evidence——

Mr. Cutting—I did not say that.

Court—Well, a paper in Mr. Hall's hand-writing, which had been returned by the defendant's counsel, it being loaned to him by the District-Attorney. Such a paper as that it seemed to the Court was not, *per se*, testimony in this case.

Mr. Stoughton—That is not the question; your Honor cannot say, until your Honor sees the paper, whether it is proper evidence or not.

The Court—So far as appears on this trial, the woman's testimony was not taken down in writing, nor read to her, nor sworn to by her, and that statement—whatever may be thought of her evidence—must be taken as true. Mr. Hall was the proper person to give evidence of the contents of that paper, and he could be cross-examined upon it.

Mr. Brady—Then you will note on your Honor's minutes that I asked the prosecuting counsel to show it to the Court that your Honor might know what you were ruling about, and your Honor refuses. I except.

Mr. Brady again called on Webster and other witnesses subpœnaed for to-day, but without obtaining their appearance. He then wanted an officer to go to Mr. Stoughton's office to bring the clerk to prove that the copy of Mr. Hall's minutes, produced by the defence, was a correct one.

Mr. Cutting said he would allow the paper to be shown.

Mr. Brady wanted to know if he would not object to its being offered in evidence.

Mr. Cutting denied that he would consent to anything which might be regarded as an admission in reference to the contents of the paper.

Mr. Brady offered to prove that this paper was headed "Testimony of Mrs. Connolly before the Grand Jury," and that it was sent to them (the defence) as a copy of her testimony before the Grand Jury. Was that objected to?

Mr. Cutting—For what purpose is that offered? I suppose it is to contradict the witness.

The Court—It is objected that Mr. Hall must first be examined on that paper before she can be contradicted.

Mr. Cutting—I object to it as incompetent evidence for the purpose of contradicting the witness: for all other purposes it is irrelevant.

George W. Norris (Captain of the Tenth Ward Police) was called by Mr. Cutting, who examined him as follows:

Q.—You were called yesterday and examined in reference to the character of Mrs. Connolly's house and of the persons who resorted there. I want to know whether you were acquainted with Mr. Isaac B. Smith, formerly an Alderman of this City.

Witness—Before I answer any more questions, I want to understand whether I am brought here by the prosecution, or by the defence?

Mr. Cutting—You were brought here for the defence yesterday, and I cross-examined you in part last night: I have to put some additional questions to you to-day.

Witness—I take it I am here for the prosecution.

Mr. Cutting repeated his question as to witness' knowledge of I. B. Smith.

Witness—I am acquainted with him.

Q.—Did you know a woman named Maria Smith, his sister? A.—Not to my knowledge; I did not see such a woman in 1847; I never boarded with her; I have never boarded away from my own house with my mother; I never placed Maria Smith in Mrs. Duval's house to board; I never put any woman there to board, either when she lived in West Broadway nor anywhere else.

A. Oakey Hall, District Attorney, was called to the stand by Mr. Cutting.

Q.—Were you present in the Grand Jury room at the time that Mrs. Connolly gave her testimony before them? A.—I was there most of the time; I think I was called out a short time towards the last of it; I have examined her evidence carefully as reported in the *Herald* newspaper.

Q.—Does her evidence, as given on this trial, correspond or differ with the evidence given before the Grand Jury?

Mr. Brady wanted a reference to some authority that would warrant the introduction of this testimony.

After some argument,

The Court sustained the objection, deciding that the question was improper.

Mr. Brady asked for the paper to cross-examine Mr. Hall about it.

Mr. Cutting refused to produce the paper now.

Mr. Brady—Then you may retire, Mr. Hall.

Mr. Brady—Will you admit that letter to be in Mr. Hall's handwriting, (referring to the letter accompanying the minutes.)

Mr. Cutting—Mr. Hall, take the stand.

Mr. Brady—No; I will examine an officer. Mr. Floyd take the stand.

Mr. Floyd took the stand, and was sworn. He proved the handwriting to be that of Mr. Hall.

Mr. Brady—I now offer this in evidence.

Mr. Cutting—I object.

The Court refused to admit the paper on the ground that Mr. Hall was the person to prove the facts.

Exception taken.

Mr. Brady offered, if the prosecuting officer handed him this paper, to examine Mr. Hall about that paper.

Mr. Cutting, in reply, said if his learned friend would agree either to examine Mr. Hall as to what did take place in the Grand Jury Room, he should have the paper, or if he said he would not object to his (Mr. C.'s) examining Mr. Hall as to what transpired there.

Mr. Brady repeated that he would examine Mr. Hall about it.

The Court said Mr. Hall must swear as to the paper himself.

Mr. Cutting informed the Court that the case for the prosecution was now closed.

Mr. Brady again asked if Officer Webster were now in Court.

Joseph Webster took the stand and was sworn. He testified that he arrested a colored woman by the name of Maria Marshall on Thursday last; she had another name, Elizabeth Hall; saw her on this stand last week; she is now in the Tombs; she was arrested for being drunk on the street; she first gave the name of Maria Marshall, and then contradicted herself, and said her name was Elizabeth Hall.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cutting—I never heard of any complaint made against her before; never saw her before I saw her here; she is yet in the City Prison; the law for the punishment of drunkenness making the term of imprisonment ten days in the City Prison.

Mr. Brady announced that here the defence rested, and proposed, without any word of comment from any quarter, whether judge or counsel, to hand the Jury this indictment, and let them return their verdict as honest men and upright citizens.

Mr. Cutting replied that nothing could be more agreeable to him than to relieve the Jury and Court immediately from the consideration of this case, but its great importance, and the duty owed to the community, required that he should submit it to the Jury in the aspect in which it presented itself to his own mind.

This being settled on, the Jury took their customary recess.

ADDRESS OF MR. STOUGHTON FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Stoughton, when the Jurors had again taken their seats, rose to sum up the case on behalf of the defendant. He said: May it please your Honor; Gentlemen of the Jury; I need hardly say to you that the counsel engaged for the defence in this case take a very deep interest in it, inasmuch as every earthly hope of this defendant seems to depend upon the result of this prosecution. I need hardly say to you that terminate as it may, it has inflicted a blow upon him, upon his hopes and upon the hopes and prospects of those who are dearest to him, that he shall never recover from. No verdict of yours can send him away from this Court-room unstained by the fact that an indictment has been found against him for a crime alleged to have been committed by him as a Judge. Nothing upon earth can wipe that fact out, and hence, gentlemen, the cruelty of that act is and was unjustifiable.

Now, gentlemen, what is the nature of this prosecution? It undertakes to reach and to pull down from the bench a Judge of a high criminal Court. And it undertakes to reach him how? As you would like to have your property reached and taken from you by process of law? By the same moral instruments by which you would expect your neighbor to seek to take away your most slender civil right? No. He is sought to be reached by the testimony of a person whose testimony you have heard, and whose character you perfectly well understand. You know that character to be infinitely worse than human language has the capacity to describe. You may have read of vice as delineated in novels, and you may know of it as exhibited in real life, but you have not the capacity to-day to comprehend the full compass of the vice that resides in that woman's heart, and upon whose testimony this prosecution entirely depends. I say, entirely depends; for, strike the testimony of that person out of the case, and there is nothing in it that casts upon Judge Stuart, and I shall show it, the slightest possible stain. *What is the character of this prosecution?* It is the prosecution of a Judge for an alleged crime, by indictment. And it is the first time within any knowledge I have of what history tells us, that a Judge has been indicted and tried for offences committed in office. The usual and ordinary course to proceed against a Judge of a Court of Record is by impeachment, and you know how that is conducted: he is impeached and tried in this State by the Senate. Here a different course was adopted, and let us see what that was. Now, gentlemen, neither you nor I have the slightest doubt that if a complaint had been made to a magistrate that Judge Stuart had been guilty of the offence of bribery, upon that complaint, on the mere cross-examination of that witness, he must inevitably have been discharged. We all know that. We all know that no committing magistrate in the City of New-York, or anywhere else, having the slightest regard for his own character, would have committed any man, however mean his position, however degraded he might have been, upon the testimony, coupled with the cross-examination, of that woman. Now why was the unusual course taken of proceeding by indictment instead of proceeding in the ordinary course by a complaint before a magistrate? Why was this done? Was it feared that Judge Stuart would flee from justice? Did any one apprehend that he would leave the City to escape from the effect of a complaint made against him? I ask the prosecution did any one suggest at any time that Judge Stuart, with an opportunity to meet this complaint before a committing magistrate, would have fled? Why then this extraordinary proceeding by indictment without the ordinary preliminary complaint before a magistrate? Perhaps the gentleman can answer these questions. I think I can. Again, that witness goes before the Grand Jury, and upon her testimony undeveloped by any cross-examination—her testimony, of course, concealing all the facts which you now know in regard to her character—an indictment is procured as if upon the testimony of a perfectly competent and reliable witness. We know, gentlemen, how indictments are obtained before Grand Juries, and I repeat, if Mr. Hall, the District Attorney—and in saying this, I cast no imputation upon him, whatever imputation there be must fall upon and follow the circumstances as they are developed—I repeat, that if Mr. Hall had taken the pains to tell this Grand Jury, "Gentlemen, I am about to introduce into your room a common prostitute, a woman who has been the paramour of a succession of thieves; I am about to introduce into your room a woman who is now the common associate of thieves; the wife of a common thief; and I wish you to scan that woman's testimony carefully, for I, as prosecuting officer, proceeding in this way, feel it to be my duty as such, to tell you that such testimony is to be regarded with the closest scrutiny." If he had said that do you suppose an indictment would have been found? Do you suppose this cruel proceeding would have been taken against Stuart? I ask you, because we are to look at this in its preliminary stages, and, if possible, to get at the motive and purpose of this prosecution? Now, I do submit, that if such a statement had been made, that Grand Jury—respectable men, as I have no doubt they are—would have at once determined to find no bill upon such evidence. When my learned adversary made his opening here, gentlemen, if he had coupled that opening, which was published at large in the papers with this statement, "I intend to prove the principal fact on which we rely for conviction, by the testimony of a person so degraded that no human language can exactly delineate her character," that opening would have fallen harmless upon the defendant in this case. If he had said, "I intend to prove the principal facts charged against the defendant by a woman who has forsaken the guide of her youth; by one who has forgotten the covenant of her God; by one whose house inclines unto death, and whose paths lead to the dead," would any human being have read the opening without finding there a perfect answer to it? Have you any doubt of it? But the learned gentleman gave us his opening; that opening was published far and wide; it has been read by almost every one—every one who reads the English language undoubtedly, in this country, and of course that stamped the defendant as a man so vile, if that opening were true, that he deserved to be cast out from association with his fellow men altogether. Now, I ask, if that is right; and I ask, if that is the way to conduct a prosecution in a Christian country? I ask you, as men, if that is a fair and humane, not to say, a merciful mode, of conducting a prosecution for crime in a Christian land? I ask you, if it is not the duty of your representative, for a District Attorney, is nothing else, when he stands before you and opens to you a case involving a charge of crime, to state by what instruments and means he proposes to establish the charge? I say that is the usual course. I say that is the merciful and the fair course. And it is to be regretted that prosecutions of this character should not be conducted by a responsible officer of the State, instead of by one who may feel that in going into it he goes into it as he would into a private case, irrespective of the right, irrespective of the wrong, irrespective of the question, whether the person charged be guilty or innocent, but with a determination to convict him if he can. This is the first time that we have ever seen a judge charged in this way. The fact that that is so, is an interesting one; but that interest has given way to another fact, still more interesting—that of a judge, for the first time charged with a crime in this way, should be sought to be stricken down by testimony of this kind. I repeat, gentlemen, the interest which was felt at the opening of this case, has entirely passed away, for it has been fairly supplanted by another of a deeper, and, I trust, of a more abiding character—the feeling that it is an outrage upon humanity, as well as upon an individual, to attempt to convict a judge, or any other human being, upon testimony such as we have in this case. The character of the testimony is what the public now regards. The fact that there is a charge against the defendant, is already forgotten. Now, gentlemen, who is Judge Stuart? for, in what I have to say, I shall confine myself very closely to the case. *I hoped to have been relieved entirely from the duty* of summing up this case. But it has devolved upon me, and I shall discharge that duty as well as I can. I hoped, in common with my associates, that the case would have been submitted to you *without comment; it seemed* to be a proper case for such a course. Myself and my associates *have labored very long in the case here*, and I need not say that we hope for no reward in it except the consciousness of having done our duty to the Judge, for if the time ever arrives when a lawyer should volunteer his professional services, that *time is when a Judge is situated as this man is situated*, as we have so felt it, and we have so volunteered. I never for a moment doubted the innocence of this man; I repeat, I never for a moment entertained a question that he was entirely innocent of this charge. I have known him long, and so have you, gentlemen, and as part of the public know him by reputation at least, *and what has he been? What* has he done among us for the last ten or twelve years? Why, gentleman, he has been police clerk, surrounded by all the temptations of such a position; and did you ever hear a breath of complaint against him in that position? He has been a Police Magistrate; he was elected to fill that position by the people; and did you ever hear a word against him in that capacity? Again he passed through the ordeal of an election by the people, and took his seat upon the bench as City Judge. During all that ordeal, did any one ever hear a word uttered against Judge Stuart? Has he not been among us and of us? Has he not subjected himself to every criticism which a man nominated by one political party offers himself to receive by the opposition of that party? Has any one yet ever suggested until this prosecution, that there is a stain upon him? Now, I ask you to consider these things. A man coming before you, occupying these several positions, free from blame; a man who has earned a position for himself as a self-made man; a man who has labored hard and with poor returns, pecuniarily considered, for the position which he finally came to occupy—he is to be struck down all at once and his prospects blighted. Now, I ask you if this is not to him a serious thing? And how has it been done for? to a certain extent all this has been done, and we know it. How has it been done? Who is his accuser? Who charges him, this upright man, with crime? You know who that is. I know of but one.

Mr. Stoughton proceeded to examine the evidence produced by the prosecution at much length. *The District Attorney*, he said, not only presented himself as an unnecessary witness in the case, but in connection with another Judge secretly arranged the preliminaries of this indictment. Why all this? He (Mr. S.) should simply present to the Jury the question whether Judge Stuart, on the 15th February, 1855, received $100, or any sum of money from this woman, as payment for the exertion by him of his judicial influence to have a *nolle prosequi* entered in the case of Wm. Connolly. The counsel went on to show that upon the evidence of the prosecution this was a proper case for the entry of a *nolle prosequi*, and if not, no man was to be charged with doing anything in his official or any other capacity from an improper motive, unless that motive be very clearly established. The counsel further argued from the evidence that Judge Stuart was influenced to do what he had done from the highest considerations—motives of humanity; that he had done it in a fair, usual, and open way, and that in every step he took, he took care to make the most abundant evidence against himself of what he was about.

The woman was supposed to have gone to see Hall concerning the second indictment against her husband, at a time when she supposed he (Hall) had received the greater portion of the bribe. When she arrived there, Hall told her he would try her husband and convict him if he could. Now if she had believed, as we were told she did believe, that Hall had received the greater portion of the $500, what reply would she naturally have made? Would she not have said "Why this is strange conduct after I have paid you to let him go?" But she expressed no surprise, only went away weeping. In fact every movement in the case as described by the prosecution was unnatural. There was throughout evidence of remarkable earnestness on the part of Judge Stuart to accumulate all the evidence against himself, possible under the circumstances, which was remarkable. Then again it was remarkable that when the first certificate was made out, discharging the indictment against Connolly, she was not satisfied, but would have another which did satisfy her, although it did not differ materially from the first. It was somewhat strange that if she meant to keep the second certificate, as she said she did, it should have been folded so carefully, and sent to Cosgrove. But she lied, as she acknowledged she did, when on the stand. When she was on the stand she acknowledged *she had lied*; and, strange again, the prosecution asked that she should be believed, when she pretended to tell the truth, because she was so ready to acknowledge that she was a liar. This was the character—this was the woman—lost to every sense of shame—upon whose testimony a Judge was to be torn from the Bench and consigned to a prison. The arrangement had been made, and on her testimony it was to be carried out,—to swap a Judge for a thief. Her reward was the discharge of her alleged husband; for which she reveled in perjury, that a Judge might take his place. This was the bargain, and, singular again, the papers had been prepared one week before she had been consulted. They knew the value of the bait they had to offer, so they made out the bond—the District Attorney and Recorder Smith. She was invited to a conference, the particulars of which had previously been agreed upon. There she was informed that if she would tell such and such a story, her husband should not be tried on the second indictment,—particularly if her husband could tell something that would be effective. At this time she did not tell her story, and why? Because it was necessary that Cosgrove should do something for his release as well as she. Off she went to Boston for her husband. He came under the protection of a certificate from Mr. Hall, when it was found that he was of no use. He was then thrown out of the case, with a promise that he should not be tried if his wife would tell an effective story against the Judge. The proposition was agreed to, and we had had the woman on the stand—we had had a thief and the paramour of thieves in a Court of Justice, to convict a Judge, that she might save her partner in crime from the punishment he deserved. But this was not the only deplorable aspect of the case. We had one interested in the case—although a Recorder—in the star chamber proceedings. We had a Judge upon the same bench with the indicted, laboring secretly for his ruin. We had, in that same Judge, a political opponent, and one who, as was well known, sat in opposition to him, and in conjunction with the Mayor, in the Board of Police Commissioners. We had here a District-Attorney who imagined he had been injured; a Recorder who was a political opponent, and a thief and the paramour of half a dozen thieves, with the Recorder as counsel, all meeting together in secret, and some of them coming into Court publicly; and all—Attorney, Recorder, thieves, and the paramour of thieves—struggling together for the conviction of an honest Judge, and the liberation of a noted villain. Such was the combination against Judge Stuart; such an one as it was to be hoped would never again appear against the meanest, the vilest man or woman in the community. Here was a woman, known to be a thief and a prostitute, who came upon the stand and swore that in the eye of the law she was the principal offender—supposing there to be truth in anything she said; that she offered the bribe, which, if true, would destroy her evidence; and on this creature's testimony, an over-anxious District Attorney and Recorder sought to ruin the character of an honest man. Such a combination, with all the unpleasant accompanying circumstances, would not convict any man, however notoriously vile. In such a case, the responsibility that rested upon the Jury was great; while that of the Judge on the bench was small indeed. From an upright, high-minded Judge, the Jury would receive no opiniative aid. On the facts as presented, with the circumstances that surround them, the Jury must form their opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused. With Judges elected as ours were, by political parties, and with the suspicion that under such circumstances it were possible there might exist political prejudices, or party feelings, it was not surprising that when duty never required an expression of opinion, the honorable Judges should carefully avoid even the semblance of bias in favor of or against an accused. Thus presented, he would leave the case with the Jury, in full confidence that in arriving at a conclusion, not only the evidence, but the peculiar character of the witnesses, and what they had to gain, would meet with that careful consideration they deserved.

Mr Cutting here announced that the Jury desired an intermission before he should proceed to close the case for the prosecution, and the Court granted a recess of fifteen minutes—until 5¼ o'clock.

SUMMARY OF MR. CUTTING'S CLOSING REMARKS.

On the return of the Jury, Mr. Cutting proceeded to address them on the part of the prosecution. As an introduction, he restated the position of Judge Stuart, and reiterated in brief, the charge made against him. Then glancing backward upon the judiciary, he detailed the dreadful consequences which had followed judicial corruption, and the susceptibility of the bench to a bribe. Even a suspicion of such a condition, caused deep and general feeling in the community, and thus it was that the entire country was looking with unusual interest for the result of the trial of the case of Judge Stuart. Concerning the evidence which had been adduced, he held that it was natural they should have to look at a fact here and a circumstance there. Natural, because the offence had been committed by one well versed in all the shrewdness of the law; by one familiar with the ways by which criminals were detected; familiar with the course of investigation in all such cases, and consequently careful not to leave open doors where it was possible to keep them closed. Under such circumstances there was strength in the facts that the man Cosgrove was indicted for a burglary; that after the indictment Judge Stuart was so well satisfied of his guilt that he would not take less than $5,000 bail; that after having been earnestly importuned to lessen the bail, Judge Stuart, after careful consideration, refused to make it less than $3,000; that subsequently this same Judge Stuart applied to the District Attorney for a *nolle prosequi* in this very case, telling the District Attorney at the time that the charge was of no moment, and that it could not be proven; and adding that the man had reformed and wished to lead an honest life—information which, if received at all, he had received from the woman Cosgrove, whose character for truth the defence had been so anxious to destroy. Continuing an able review of the evidence in the case, he claimed for the woman Cosgrove, after having detailed the various sacrifices she had made for the safety of her husband, the truthfulness of the remark of Judge Stuart, at an earlier period, that she was affectionate, generous and kind-hearted; and also that notwithstanding the character of the business she had followed for some time, her testimony, taken in connection with that of others, was such as could not be disregarded by the Jury. He had heard that an attempt would be made to give weight to political influences in the case, and the opposite counsel had hinted that such influences might have been at work in preparing the indictment against Judge Stuart, but he felt that such an intimation would, under the circumstances, have no effect with the Jury, and he would therefore, as the hour was late, pass over much of the evidence which otherwise he would have commented upon and leave the case with them.

JUDGE'S CHARGE.

This case, gentlemen, I believe, is the first of its kind in the annals of our Judiciary. In English history we have all read as an insulated instance of the bribery of Lord Chancellor Bacon. He confessed the offence, and was ignominiously dismissed from office, and branded with the epithets of "greatest, wisest, meanest of mankind." The offence which Bacon confessed is imputed to, but strenuously denied by, the defendant now on trial, and it will be for you, gentlemen, after what you have heard, and after the few observations to which the Court, at this late hour, must confine itself, to say whether the imputation, grave and solemn as we must all admit it to be, is or is not well founded.

Some time, gentlemen, in the Spring of the year '53, a man whose real name was Connolly, but who chose for a particular occasion to assume that of Cosgrove, was indicted by the latter name on a charge of burglary committed in the New-York Hotel. About two years afterwards, without trial or punishment, the prosecution of the indictment was discontinued, or purported to be, by an entry in the records of the Court of Sessions, made, not as is usual and lawful, at the instance of the District-Attorney by leave of the Court, but at the instance of the Court by leave of the District-Attorney. And the allegation now is that the entry so made, be it *valid or void, was the result of a corrupt* understanding between the Judge and the wife of the party who stood charged before him; in other words, that a bribe of $500, paid and accepted, and not a sense of duty, was the motive influencing the act. The case, therefore, presents two leading points of inquiry: first, was there any such payment; and second, what, if so, was its object and intent?

I shall consider first the evidence of intent, for the obvious reason that unless a corrupt intent be shown, the charge of receiving the alleged bribe cannot, on the other evidence in this case, be sustained.

Intent, if unlawful, is seldom avowed. It is deduced from conduct and circumstances—from acts which speak, sometimes dubiously, sometimes clearly, and sometimes louder than words. Let us look, then, into the acts of the parties, as detailed in the evidence before us, taking them up mainly in their chronological order and in connection incidentally with any words which may have been used; and, giving the defendant the benefit of every reasonable doubt, let us see to what conclusion they naturally and fairly, and I may add lawfully, lead.

In the year 1847, and down to the 1st of January last, the present City Judge, now on trial, was connected with the Police of the City, having at one period the jurisdiction of an examining and committing magistrate. Some years before 1847, there were two young women, the elder named Margaret, the younger Elisabeth Murphy, residing, it is said, with their mother and brother, in the County of Otsego. The elder—subsequently known as Mrs. Ascensio, then as Mrs. Duval, and now as Mrs. Connolly—at the age of 18, came to this City, in or about the year 1837. Her manner of life—unless so far as it may affect her credibility, it is unnecessary to dwell on. After she had lived in this City about 10 years, she had occasion, it seems, on account of the arrest of one of her female lodgers, to go to the Police-office at the Tombs, so called, in Centre-street. The Clerk in attendance was the defendant now before you; and that was the occasion on which he first made her acquaintance. It was in the year 1847. She then lived in Leonard-street. Soon after, in the same year, she moved from Leonard to Church street; and there the defendant, she says, visited her house. In the *following year (1848)* she was married, she says, and her sister, who attended the wedding, confirms her statement, to a Spaniard or Cuban of the name of Ascensio. Their connubial felicity was of short duration. In two days after her ill-starred union, he, in a fit of jealousy, attempted her life, and she in terror again fled to the Police Magistrate for protection. On her complaint a warrant of commitment was issued against the violent groom, who, sometime after, being released, left the country for Cuba, where it is said, he died. From Church-street Mrs. Ascensio, or Mrs. Duval, removed to Laurens, and thence to Wooster-street; in both which places the defendant it is alleged, was in the habit of visiting her; so that at the time when the alleged bribery, if at all, was consummated, the acquaintance had been one of seven or eight years' standing. And I assume, for the purpose of this trial, that, although open to criticism, it was a lawful and proper acquaintance, and that one of the objects of the defendant in his visits, was to induce her to lead a different life. The evidence, in any view except to establish an intimacy between the parties, was inadmissible. This is not an action for divorce; and the defendant is not now on trial for any alleged offence against the marriage law. If you believe the evidence, then, you will infer from it simply—and you will not be justified in inferring more—that on the 17th of Feb., 1855, the two alleged actors in the transaction of that day, were intimate with each other, and had been so for several years previous.

We will now, gentlemen,—and it is highly important that you should keep steadily in view the chronology and geography of the case, for time and place are the eyes of private as well as public history—we will now, I say, go back for a period of about two years, to the commencement of a prosecution, whose defeat in some form, by a discontinuance, or by a sham trial, it is said, was the great object of the anxiety of both parties.

In April, '53, Mrs. Duval, or Mrs. Ascensio, whichever was the name she went by, was living with a man, whose character is sufficiently apparent, of the name of Wm. Connolly. This man, being arrested in an act of burglary, as already stated, at the New-York Hotel, gave his name as Wm. Cosgrove, instead of Connolly, and by that name was carried by the officer before the Magistrate at the Jefferson Market Station, where his examination and that of several witnesses was taken, with the view of determining whether he should be committed or held to bail, to await the action of the Grand Jury. The Magistrate at first—deeming the evidence of a very aggravated character—was inclined to hold the offender in actual custody, and to allow no bail. Being pressed, however, by the counsel of Cosgrove, he consented, with reluctance, to accept bail, fixing the sum at $5,000—an amount which, on inquiry, it was found impossible or inconvenient to procure, and which, even after a second application by counsel, although much reduced, was still retained at the sum of $3,000, to insure the appearance and trial of the offender.

This evidence is no further important than as showing the official, as well as individual, opinion, at that time entertained by the then Police Justice, now City Judge, of the criminal for whose release as the subsequently married husband of Mr. Duval, he afterwards, it is said, on her account, evinced so much solicitude.

The Grand Jury, it seems, concurred in opinion with the Police Magistrate—for they promptly found and returned the bill of indictment submitted to them. And on the 3d of May following, and again on the 19th, the case was called for trial before the General Sessions; when the party indicted failing to appear, a bench warrant was issued against him, and judgment of forfeiture entered on his recognizance, against both himself and his bail. The culprit, it appears, as soon as he was liberated, had left the State. His female friend, the widow Duval or Ascensio, by a previous understanding, in a few days met him in Philadelphia, where, on the 29th of April, 1853, the impediment to a legal union being now removed by the death of Ascensio, the parties were regularly married to each other, she returning immediately after or the same day to New-York, leaving her indicted husband, as a matter of precaution, out of this State.

At all events, when the Court of Sessions met and were ready to proceed with his trial, Cosgrove, being called, made no response. And thus it is that Mr. John B. Frinck, who had been induced to become the bail, by a deposit with him of $1,000 of Mrs. Duval's money, and a mortgage to him of Mrs. Duval's furniture, which she says had cost her $4,000—thus it is, I say, that Frinck is introduced, and for the two following years and upwards becomes an actor in this extraordinary drama. While Mrs. Duval, in addition to freeing her husband, would naturally be desirous to get back her $1,000 and get rid of her mortgage, Frinck, as naturally, for a time at least, would wish to retain both, and to get relieved, if possible, from the $3,000 judgment in favor of the people, which had been recovered against him on the bail bond.

Such then was the position of the parties on the 19th of May, 1853, and Mrs. Duval, now Mrs. Connolly, was still carrying on her business, as she calls it, in New-York; she did not sell out, she says, her establishment in Wooster-street, nor did Justice Stuart cease his visits there until the 27th of March, 1854. As to what occurred during the residue of that year, it may be sufficient at present to observe, that Mrs. Connolly swears that she had numerous interviews with Mr. Stuart on the subject of her husband's case, giving the particulars, and that Mr. Stuart, the former Police Justice, was in November of that year elected to the office of one of the two Judges of the Court of General Sessions, to take his seat by law on the 1st of January, 1855, and by arrangement, to hold a term of the Court in the month of February following.

On Tuesday evening, the 13th of February, by previous appointment, made she says, in this building in the morning of that day, she called on the Justice, now City Judge, at his residence in Twenty-seventh street, on the subject of her husband's difficulties, and had an interview with him, in which, if her oath is to be believed, he said among other things to her that those cases, meaning such as her husband's, cost money; and that although he was willing to do his part gratuitously as an act of charity, still, without naming the recipients, about $500 would have to be expended; to which she promptly replied that she had $500 in bank, which she would willingly give to have a *nol. pros.* entered. Another interview was then arranged for the next evening *at the same place; at which, among other things*, he told her, she says, that he could arrange her matter for the $500, and it was concluded that she was to draw it out of the Bank the next morning, the 15th, and bring it to the Judge at his office in this building. *She brought it accordingly, she says*, in five bank bills of $100 each, which she handed to the Judge, and which the Judge, having looked over them, put into his vest pocket, accompanying the act with the remark, "that it was all right," and *telling her he would get a nol. pros. entered for her* that day, and that she should come to his house in the evening to learn the result. *This, you will* remember was on Thursday, and she went pursuant to the arrangement. Having waited in a cold room, without fire, nearly four hours, from 6 to 10, in the dead of Winter—a circumstance calculated to impress the memory, and one which, if not true, could have been easily disproved—the Judge, she says, at length came in, and, after apologizing for the detention, said in substance that he had not been able to do anything that day. And, as she was going to see *her husband on Friday, the next interview* was fixed for Saturday evening again at the Judge's house.

It may be proper here to apprise you, Gentlemen, that it is a well established maxim of the law—and one which will not fail to commend itself to your good sense and knowledge of human nature—that testimony of conversations, especially when no third person was present, and more especially still when the character of the witness is not free from stain, is to be received with much caution. The statute against bribery, however, it is my duty to add, has in express terms made the testimony of an accomplice not only admissible, but compulsory—to be believed or not from its intrinsic credibility or incredibility, and from corroborating or contradicting circumstances, and not to be repudiated from the mere fact that it proceeds from the lips of a *particeps criminis*.

Keeping this rule in view, we will now proceed to the important interview between the parties on the evening of Saturday, the 17th of February, 1855, of which one of them (Mrs. Connolly) gives, as you will recollect, substantially the following version:

On Saturday night I went to Judge Stuart's house; he told me that there had been a *nolle prosequi* entered, but he had forgotten to bring up the papers; he would write me *a paper which I could give to my husband*, assuring him that I might bring him to the City and give him all the comforts I could; I did not tell Mr. Stuart that my husband was already in the City; he wrote the paper and gave it to me; I saw there was a mistake in the date and *the name; he had it William Connolly; I told him* that he was indicted by the name of Cosgrove; he then tore up the first paper and wrote a second one; he wrote the name of Cosgrove on a slip of paper and kept it himself, and gave me the paper which he wrote; when I looked at it I told him there was a mistake in the date; he said that didn't make any difference; I didn't read the balance of it, but folded it up and put it into my pocket, as I was anxious to get home and show it to my husband; it was then about eleven o'clock and it was twelve before I got home. [Mr. Cutting handed witness a paper.] *This is the paper which Mr. Stuart wrote and gave me, and this* is the envelope in which Judge Stuart inclosed the communication.

Mr. Cutting here offered the communication in evidence. It is as follows:

City and County of New-York, Office of the City Judge, Feb. 19, 1855.—This is to certify that on motion of the District-Attorney of the City and County of New-York, a *nolle prosequi* was this day ordered and entered on the record by the Court of General Sessions of the Peace in and for the County aforesaid, in the matter of an indictment against William Connolly, discharging said indictment, and dismissing the complaint and accusation found and preferred against him in the month of April, 1853, there being now no indictment in said Court against said Connolly for any criminal offence whatsoever.

S. H. STUART, City Judge.

The indorsement on the back of the envelope is "William Connolly, Esq.;" the error in the date was this: he had dated it the 19th, whereas it was the 17th; he said he had not spoken to Hall that day, but the *nolle prosequi* was entered, though he had left the papers down town; he said it was all right and I might rest contented; he asked me to call on Monday and he would bring the papers from Mr. Hall; I promised him I would call, but I did not, as I was ashamed to call so much as there were so many persons in the office; I gave him the address of my brother in Oswego County, and had told him he could write to me there in care of him; he said he would.

Here, then—whatever may be said of the other particulars of the interview—is a strong, if not conclusive proof, under his own hand, that on the 17th, or if not, on the 19th, Judge Stuart, acting in his official character, gave to Mrs. Connolly, or to her husband, "William Connolly, Esq.," a formal certificate, that the indictment against William Connolly was discharged, and the complaint dismissed, &c.

This certificate, if given, as alleged by Mrs. Connolly, on the 17th, was in every sense untrue; and its falsity, in that event, would throw a strong light *on other parts of the case*. There is no pretence that any *nol. pros.*, regular or irregular, whether in the name of Connolly or of Cosgrove, had been entered before the 19th. The note of Mr. Hall, and the testimony of Hall, Vandervoort, Sparks and Smith, as well as the records of the Court—a perfect cloud of witnesses—put this point beyond dispute. May we not suppose, however,—and in that way reconcile the seeming contradiction,—that Judge Stuart, in fact, wrote and delivered the certificate on the evening of Saturday, the 17th, dating it on the 19th, which was Monday, under the full assurance, not explained to Mrs. Connolly, that its contents, although not true when written, would be true when dated. Certain it is that on Monday he exerted himself—and in a manner neither usual nor regular to make the certificate true. Instead of waiting, as already observed, for the District Attorney to ask the leave of the Court, he in effect representing the Court, asked the leave of the District Attorney—and then induced the clerk to make the entry without proper authority, and to make and certify a copy as of a complete and perfect record, when he knew that it was not complete, and that the District Attorney, at the time, had no intention of making it so. He had obtained, he knew, from the District Attorney a written consent for the discharge of William Cunningham, whose offence he represented to be of a comparatively trifling character, and was applying it to the discharge of William Cosgrove, whose case he had often talked over with the District Attorney as that of a notorious offender, and the evidence of which, when passed upon by himself as a Police Justice, he had pronounced so strong and of so aggravated a character, as almost to warrant a denial of all bail; and whose security, when allowed, he had first fixed as high as five, and even on a second application had refused to reduce below three thousand dollars. When, therefore, he directed the Clerk to make an entry discharging William Cosgrove, he had no warrant from the District Attorney, either in fact, or in intent, for saying that it was an order made on the District Attorney's motion. The entry was untrue, both in letter and in spirit, and it naturally suggests the inquiry why, when the Clerk called the Judge's attention to the important discrepancy that Mr. Hall's note was for William Connolly, and not for William Cosgrove, was not the entry suspended until Mr. Hall's return, the next morning; or, if made, why, at least, was not the issuing of a certified copy suspended, for a few hours, until Mr. Hall could be consulted? And why, when issued, was it taken by the Judge himself, and by him, or by his agency, immediately transmitted to Connolly's wife, instead of being returned, as promised, to Mr. Hall? And why, when spoken to on the subject, by Recorder Smith, at the instance of Frinck, the bail, on the 21st or 22d, only two, or, at the utmost, three days after the occurrence, did he say that no such proceeding had been, or would be, taken? And why, further, when Mr. Smith, having ascertained the reverse to be true, confronted him with the contradiction, did he not give some satisfactory explanation of the whole transaction, if any could be given?

You will observe that neither Mr. Hall nor Mr. Smith, at this time, knew anything of the alleged bribe, *if there had been* any accepted or tendered. All they knew was, that the party indicted was on the evidence a burglar of no ordinary character, and that his indictment had been discharged by the Judge in an extraordinary manner. Under the circumstances these gentlemen would naturally expect an explanation, and an explanation, if possible, would naturally be given to them. If their testimony is to be believed none was given.

On the contrary, so dissatisfied were they, for the want of explanation, that, instead of acquiescing in the discharge of the party, they, or one of them, in a few days after, caused a new indictment to be found against him and a new Bench warrant to be issued, followed ultimately by a criminal prosecution against the *Judge* himself.

But the action of the Judge in Mrs. Connolly's behalf did not terminate, it is said, with the entry of the *nol. pros.* He made efforts subsequently, if her testimony is to be believed, to nullify in effect the new indictment, thus corroborating, it is said, the truth of the charge of corrupt motives.

The new indictment was in March last. That she had interviews with the Judge after that date is proved by several witnesses—especially by Elder, his confidential officer. The nature of these interviews, however, depends mainly on her testimony. If she is to be believed, their object was, in the absence of material witnesses, to bring about a trial on the new indictment, and thus, in fraud of the law, to procure a verdict of acquittal, as a substitute for the *nolle prosequi* which had been nullified, it was supposed, by the new indictment.

I will not detain you, gentlemen, by recapitulating the testimony on this point; I will barely observe that it is only important, and indeed only admissible, as throwing light on the probability of the main charge—that of bribery—a charge, the direct proof of which, it will be remembered, so far as the alleged tender and acceptance of the money are concerned, rests exclusively on the statement of the witness Connolly. She alone, she says, was present when the deed was done, and no other witness, therefore, could have testified, or has pretended to testify, to the interview which then took place. The scene is laid, according to her account of it, in the Judge's private apartment, attached to his public office, which, in the month of February last, was in this building.

Assuming that an interview—and there would be nothing wrong or unusual in a mere interview—actually occurred at the time and place specified, we are next to inquire—an inquiry which has in part been answered already—what are the probabilities or improbabilities, as to the truth of the rest of her statement?

A woman, however intelligent—and her intelligence rather aggravates the objection—who for years has been the companion of thieves and prostitutes, who in effect avows that she gives false answers when not under oath to questions which she conceives her interrogators have no right to put, and who, although sworn to tell the truth, in testifying under the influence of a promised discharge to her husband from the penalties of an aggravated burglary—such a witness, I say, is obnoxious to the *severest criticism*, and her oath, unless strongly corroborated, (to an offence in which she was confessedly a participant,) is hardly of itself a sufficient basis for a conviction.

These corroborating circumstances are numerous, and some of them imposing. They have been detailed to you in the evidence, partly of the woman *herself, and partly of other witnesses; and have been* placed before you again, with great clearness and ability, though in opposite lights, by the distinguished counsel both of the People and the accused. You will weigh them carefully, without prejudice on *the one hand, or fear on the other. It is your* province—a prerogative with which the law and the Constitution invest you—to determine whether the accused is guilty or not guilty, and it is your duty, on your oaths, yielding neither to clamor nor sympathy, to give a *true verdict* according to the evidence—and to give it also, so far as matters of fact are concerned, on your own independent judgment, uninfluenced, if you deem it proper, by any suggestions, one way or the other, which may have fallen from the Bench.

The Jury then retired at 10 o'clock, and at 10 minutes before 12 they returned with a verdict of NOT GUILTY!

For particulars see First Page.

Later from Hayti—State of the Empire.

Advices from Port-au-Prince are to the 27th of October. The stagnation of commerce is severely felt at all points. No important changes have taken place in the markets; American provisions are abundant. The *Moniteur Haitien* of the 13th October publishes an exposition of the state of the empire submitted by the Ministers of the Emperor to the Legislative body. The document says:

"The condition of the agricultural laborer is one of honest comfort. Experience appears to demonstrate that the workshop system—the system of laboring on shares, which we call working at the halves, so long employed in this country—does not always yield the results expected, and that it diminishes the income of the large estates, at the side of which, however, the resources of the smaller estates are developed.

The public works are progressing with great activity, edifices which were suffering from the effects of time have been repaired, and buildings are put up in the different parishes.

In regard to finances and to commerce, salutary measures taken in season by the Government have produced in the country remarkable ameliorations, which are due in a great degree to the control of the customs, which the Government in its wisdom has confided to the disinterested patriotism of the respectable citizens and even merchants of the open ports. This measure has succeeded so well that this *branch of the public revenue is to-day the first financial* resource of the country. At home as well as abroad the Government easily fulfills its obligations. The foreign debt, as well as the indemnity and loan, are punctually paid. And notwithstanding the considerable deposits of funds which it has been necessary to make, in order to meet the engagements resulting from the treaty of 1838 and the convention of 1854, the state of our finances has been such as to satisfy the debts of all kinds.

The finances lead us naturally to commerce, for one is the consequence of the other. Our commerce enjoys the full protection of the Government; and it was for the sake of favoring its interests that you were occupied with the project of a law in regard to the customs, which you in your wisdom did not delay to pass.

Sad Effects of Adulterated Liquor.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser, Nov. 19.

Coroners' inquests were held yesterday on the bodies of two men, whose lives have been brought to an untimely end by the use of spurious liquor, which is evidently sold by the small measure in many parts of the city—in secret, if not open defiance of the law. The body of a man was found yesterday afternoon lying dead under a shed in Lock-street, and an examination of the case by Dr. G. GRANT indicated that the death was caused by a powerful narcotic poison. It appeared, moreover, by further investigation, that he had indulged too freely in a compound [illegible] supposed to be a mixture of cider [illegible] sulphuric acid and [illegible] said to be sold in all the low groggeries of that vicinity to boatmen and others. The Coroner returned a verdict of death from poison. He leaves a wife and family, who reside in Academy-st. When found he had a bottle in his pocket containing some of the poison.

The body of a man named John [illegible] was yesterday morning found floating in the canal, near its junction with the Passaic River. Coroner [illegible] held an inquest, and ascertained that the deceased had fallen from a canal boat fourteen days before, in consequence of [illegible] together with certain [illegible] post mortem examination was made by Drs. [illegible] and Dougherty, who discovered nothing [illegible] than the usual evidences of death by drowning. The verdict of the jury was accidental drowning while in a state of intoxication.

Another very narrow escape from drowning also occurred from the effects of rum. The doctor was called about [illegible] o'clock on Sunday morning by the night watch, to give medical assistance to a middle-aged man, who had been taken out of the canal, near the Water [illegible] by the officer, nearly drowned. After applying some restoratives, he recovered his senses, and remained in [illegible] of the night. He is supposed to have walked off the bank while intoxicated.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 21, 1855.

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Mexico and the United States—Another "Sick Man."

The London *Times*, in a recent article on the condition and prospects of Mexico, called it *the Turkey* of North America. The simile is significant and suggestive—and there are very many respects in which it is just. Even in the geographical position of the two countries there is a striking likeness. Each stands in the door-way between two great continents. Each, moreover, occupies the most central and the most important locality in its hemisphere, taking natural capacities and commercial facilities into the account. Each possesses a territory full to overflowing of the elements of wealth, but running all to waste for lack of development and proper husbandry.

In political characteristics they resemble each other still more closely. Widely as their Governments differ in form, they have one deadly characteristic in common. Neither is made for man—neither connects his sentiments, his character or his welfare. In no respect would human happiness or progress be periled—both, indeed, would be greatly promoted, if both these Governments were peacefully extinguished to-morrow. And no part of the human family would be more benefited by the decease of these [illegible], than the populations which they have oppressed and demoralized.

Mexico, it is true, has a Republican form of Government; but it is nevertheless under the sway of a dynasty quite as arbitrary as that of Turkey. Wherever, indeed, the *military* element gets the ascendency, the State is governed by a dynasty, hereditary and self-perpetuating. Its despotism may be more capricious and fitful than the Turkish rule, but it is equally unfavorable to the steady growth of civil freedom. The military dynasty, especially if it takes a Democratic title, has a more certain line of succession to the helm of Government than any one royal family can ever secure. For every ambitious aspirant to the chief command of the army is an heir apparent to the throne of State. This rule not only perpetuates itself by producing its legitimate heirs, but also by sowing the seeds of those corruptions on which it lives, and by forming an atmosphere as well as a soil for their rank and speedy growth. Never, since Mexico had a name and a nominal standing among independent nationalities, has this vacillating military rule been more sudden and rapid in its alternations of despotism and anarchy, than at the present time. Never have the corruptions it engenders and disseminates produced such wide-spread and deep-rooted demoralization as this very year. Never was the future of that unfortunate State more sunless, starless and hopeless, than in this "Winter of its discontent."

So far as its position and political character are concerned, Mexico is thus justly styled the *Turkey* of North America. The London *Times* could not have more accurately described its condition than by this terse and suggestive epithet. We presume that the *Times* would carry the simile still further,—and that, by using it, it intended to hint that the relations of Mexico to the United States were similar to those of Turkey and Russia,—and that the American Government is likely soon to consider Mexico as a hopelessly "sick man," and enter upon arrangements for the disposal of his effects. If the Allied Powers have really agreed to extend their alliance to the regulation of the balance of power on this side of the Atlantic, also, the *Times* would probably consider this a proper occasion for their interference, and would advocate the extension of the protectorate of England and France, and of Mexico. It is not necessary to discuss so remote a contingency, as such an attempt must still be regarded. But it is by no means impossible that the people of Mexico may, within the next ten years, have presented to them the alternative of accepting such a European protectorate, or being annexed to the American Union.

Whenever such an issue should be made, we have very little doubt that the people of Mexico would very gladly accept the offer of annexation. Indeed, the objection to such a step, we apprehend, would come from this country rather than from Mexico, for it is obvious that she would be the greatest gainer by this union. The people of that country would be rescued from that alternate anarchy and despotism to which they have so long been subjected. They would be relieved from the domination of military rule. They would be delivered from that grasping power of centralization which has pressed upon the prerogatives and even existence of the several States composing the Republic. Every one of those States would be put under the ægis of a powerful government, and its rights would be as safe as those of Massachusetts or Mississippi. The Mexican people would be relieved of the burden of a national establishment, which devours their revenue, without raising them to the dignity of an independent power, respected by the family of nations. It would probably not be deemed necessary to add more than two or three regiments to the army of the United States, in consequence of the union of the two countries. The present army would doubtless be regarded as adequate for the defence of their united coasts and commerce. One custom-house system would prevail from the southern frontier of Mexico to the eastern boundary of Maine. The hidden or unworked resources of the country would be developed. Its mineral wealth and agricultural capacities would begin to enrich the land. Every Mexican would soon realize that he was an American citizen, possessing every right belonging to the mighty Republic of which he was a member.

What would Mexico possibly lose by this union? She has struggled for years to sustain a Republican form of Government, and has only grasped its name and shadow. Union would put her in possession of its substance and vitality. For years, the populations of different sections of Mexico have contended for their *State Rights* against Centralization, and never fully attained them. Union would guarantee these rights. Not one of them would be infringed. We know of no law or institution of any Mexican State that it would be necessary to abolish or modify, before the act of union were consummated. The people need not be *Republicanized*, nor the country subdivided into States, nor State laws abrogated, nor local institutions or customs abolished; not even coinage or currency set aside, in order to establish a complete union.

So far as Mexico is concerned, we cannot doubt that she would profit immensely by the union. Whether it would be equally conducive to the welfare of the United States,—whether it would not promote the feeling of dissimilarity of character and interests among our people, and hasten the period of disunion, are questions to which the proposition of Annexation would give rise, and which would require calm and deliberate consideration. It would be very difficult, we apprehend, to convince the people of this country that the annexation of Mexico was either possible or desirable. Nothing would do more, we are certain, towards producing such a conviction, than an attempt on the part of England and France to prevent its consummation.

The Kansas Convention—Its Debates.

The elaborate length of the reports furnished in these columns, of proceedings in the organic Convention of Kansas, will not, we trust, deter the reader from perusing them carefully. Besides the unusual interest attending the anomalous condition of things in that Territory, the debates possess intrinsic interest and importance, seldom connected with such deliberations—supplying lessons of very unusual political value.

Indeed, Kansas is the first practical realization of a state of things, which philosophers have dreamed of and erected consummate but impracticable theories upon. It is virgin soil for governmental experiments. All other recorded experiments have been founded either on revolution, where the new *régime* consisted essentially in antagonism to the old one; or on colonization, where the colonists brought along with them a concentrated extract of common law, put up for long voyages, and warranted to keep without spoiling in any climate, by a proprietary interest at home. The States of this Union, whose Constitutions bear even date with the Declaration of Independence, in no instance, save in the omission of monarchy, departed from the Anglo-Saxon traditions. They launched out into no new theories, or trials of theories; but contented themselves with an adaptation of the English Constitution to a society divested of any privileged class. The more recent States have advanced to adult age and the dignity of full fraternity with the rest, by slow stages, and not before alluvial customs and modes of thought had become settled, and firm enough to bear the edifice of Constitution and Laws. But Kansas—unlike the others—is called in its very infancy to create itself a State; like a child-monarch, it is summoned to the sceptre before the difference between that ornamental article and a walking-stick is fairly appreciated. It has no traditions, it has no theory, it is without the help of old experience. We are not told that one of the legislators has read PLATO, MORE, BACON, or HARRINGTON. There is no convenient SIEYES to supply a comprehensive formula from his pigeon-holes. In the very desperation of inexperience and timidity, the Convention has besought the help of neighbors, by soliciting copies of thirty Constitutions from as many States—but without any proclivity for either—and, because accumulating them, by no means affording indications of partiality for any one system over another, any more than a painter's collection of colors can intimate whether his picture is to be historical or pastoral. Kansas is, to pursue the latter simile, the *tabula rasa pictoria*, the intact canvas of the artist, and the men at Topeka, for themselves and their posterity, are to fill it as best they may. Of the Shawnee Mission mob we make no account in this matter; for they made laws for a community distinct from their own—to govern others, not themselves; and that experiment, to which neither care nor conscience goes, is as old as Nimrod. The Topeka party have an original mission; they come to the work suddenly; they are to fuse in a moment the heterogenious social elements which from all quarters have so precipitately flooded the soil; they are to be the first legislators whose people was an infant people, without any collective state of preëxistence whatever.

And, beside, in view of this general aspect of the subject, the discussions, as they are reported to us, have so much character and worth, and practical sense, that, as we read them, we cannot doubt that the organic law, when it shall have been hewn out by strokes so sturdy, will prove far less imperfect than its necessarily extemporaneous manufacture would threaten. It is amazing how these "Home Missionaries" at Topeka shine in contrast with the Shawnee "Foreign Missionaries." There all was confusion, excitement, precipitation; as they had none of the objects, they had none of the decorum or calmness of ordinary law-makers. They legislated, not for the people [illegible], in favor of a select handful who might, peradventure, at some secure hour, choose to migrate thither. Their debates were quarrels, their deliberations Saturnalian orgies, their oratory a composite of buncombe, rowdyism and rigmarole. Their proceedings were marked with all the traits of cowardice, haste and vacillation, characteristic of bodies exercising extraordinary and illegitimate powers, and anticipating a speedy reckoning—like the Council of Five Hundred, just before the bayonets of BONAPARTE dissolved it. At Topeka the reverse of this unhappy picture is observable. The House of Representatives, at Washington, is a less dignified assemblage, and acts as if possessed of no more unquestionable warrant for its action than the Kansas Convention of Topeka. The views of the members differ, as they always differ where the popular mind is healthy, topics new, and opinions untrammeled; none of the malevolent unanimity of the STRINGFELLOW tribe exists, because none of its motives exist. The public good is sought for deliberately, and, we believe, conscientiously; and so sought, and with the earnestness so far manifested, it cannot but be attained. There is, in fact, as much difference between the *animus* of the Legislature at Shawnee and of the Convention of Topeka, as between the Forty Thieves and the Forty French Academicians. We repeat, a careful perusal of these debates will amply repay the time and patience they demand.

Unrestricted Trade.

The *Tribune* is not willing to admit that the only true principle of trade is that of unrestricted private competition, and says that if the proposition be true, "our Croton Water Company and our City Gas Light Companies are an error." The force of this argument does not strike us. In the first place there is no Croton Water Company that we ever heard of; the City Government supplies us with water, and taxes those who use it in undue quantities for their own purposes. The necessities of the case required that the government should do this for the public, because the work was too great for individual enterprise. Supplying the inhabitants of a City with water to clean their streets, extinguish their fires and preserve the public health in the manner in which it is done by the Croton, can hardly be compared with a commercial undertaking. As to the Gas Companies, they are simply private enterprises, carried on by incorporated companies, for individual profit, and, if they have any special privileges which remove them from the influences of a healthy competition, they clearly are mistakes. The necessity for incorporated companies in such cases arises from the large capital which the undertaking requires, and which no individual could furnish, or would be willing to hazard. The gas companies in no manner interfere with trade in gas fixtures, or any of the means of artificial illumination which people may choose to employ, but, unless they are secured against improper interference, capitalists will not subscribe to such large undertakings; something must be conceded on the part of the public as well as something risked on the part of capitalists. To give exclusive privileges to a great incorporation to perform any services, such as the baking of bread, for instance, which can just as well be carried on by individual enterprise, would be an error of the most mischievous character. Large establishments can be carried on with much less cost than small ones, in proportion to the amount of capital employed and business transacted, and of course, they can sell cheaper; we, therefore, see a constant tendency to expansion in the great retail and jobbing houses, while the small shops are daily disappearing. Such monster dry-goods houses as STEWART'S are rapidly swallowing up the minnows of the retail trade; and the great hotels are making it an impossibility for a small hotel to exist. But these establishments grow up under a system of unrestricted private enterprise, and we see no reason why the same principle of trade under which the great hotels, retail dry-goods stores, sugar refineries, steamboats, and even market gardens have grown up, should not be applied to the baking of bread. There probably is a good reason for it, or we should long since have seen a bake-house in operation on as large a scale as any of the great sugar houses. As to flour stores and flouring mills, the system under which they have grown up could hardly be improved; they insure the highest prices to the farmer for his grain, and the lowest prices to the consumer for bread. The *Tribune* says: "When we read of a house in Boston netting two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, during the last year, by their operations in flour, we are conscious that we are reading of a false state of things." But we are not conscious of anything of the kind; notwithstanding the immense gains of this enterprising house in Boston, their very extensive operations were, doubtless, the means of cheapening flour to the consumer. But the operations of one year are not to be taken as a test of the profits of a business; the losses of this great house the next year may reduce their profits down to a very moderate amount. It is not an uncommon event for flour dealers to fail in business; and the profits of flour dealing and milling, in the long run, are not greater than those of any other business. The "House of Equity" may one of these days find itself with a stock of flour on hand which will have to be sold at half cost, and then will be a convenient time for it to shut up shop. We find nothing in the *Tribune's* arguments to weaken our faith in the principle of unrestricted private enterprise in all undertakings which do not require a larger capital than private individuals can command. The whole business of this City, and the prosperity of the whole country, have grown up under this free system of unrestricted competition; and we doubt if the people can ever be induced to abandon this natural course of trade for such artificial schemes as that of the "House of Equity."

The *Tribune* is partial to "supposing" a case,—a kind of argument by which anything may be proved or justified; for nothing is easier than to suppose just such a result as may be required; reasoning according to past experience and existing facts strikes us as a much safer plan:

> "Now, suppose," says the *Tribune*, "that three-fourths of our thirteen hundred and eighty-nine City bakers would take to productive pursuits and leave the task of supplying the metropolitan demand for bread to the remaining one-fourth—would the community be benefited thereby? Unquestionably. Suppose a million dollars subscribed, and bake-houses erected for the public supply of bread; every labor-saving improvement is introduced, and a fair day's work exacted from the men engaged. (We would, parenthetically, remark, that, under our present system, a baker has no continuous labor for two hours at a time.) The flour is purchased directly of the miller, and received into the baker's cellar, without the intervention of the flour-speculator or middle-man. Flour baked in this manner, on an extensive scale, with economy in the details, and good commercial judgment in the direction, could pay an excellent dividend upon the capital employed, together with all the costs of manipulation, with a profit of one dollar per barrel upon each barrel baked."

But, let us suppose that bakers are men of ordinary intelligence, as they undoubtedly are; we may also safely suppose that they do already avail themselves of every labor-saving improvement, and exercise economy in the details of their business, and "good commercial judgment" in their purchases. We may also suppose that the profits of baking are not inordinate, for we do not know of any bakers among our millionaires; and we suppose that if the business was of a character to admit of its being enlarged, there are intelligence and enterprise enough among its members to have led some of them to have tried the experiment of a monster establishment long ago. There are some kinds of business which cannot be profitably conducted beyond a certain point—such as chicken-raising, for instance, and we suppose that bread-baking is one of them.

The Liquor Dealers.

Among the new parties which took part in the last election, was one composed of those persons throughout the State engaged in selling Liquor. Believing their business to have been threatened with destruction by the Prohibitory Law, they organized themselves into a distinct party, for the avowed purpose of so casting their votes as to decide the result, and elect men favorable to their views. They held a State Convention at Syracuse,—set for their purposes in resolutions, and nominated officers selected from the other tickets already before the people. They raised very large sums of money for the purpose of completing their organization, and expended it freely in the promotion of their designs,—having paid a single newspaper in this City $5,000 for the publication of articles favorable to their views. The apprehension was very widely entertained that these efforts would produce a marked effect on the result. So large an interest as this was known to be,—it was supposed,—would be very likely to command a very large popular vote, and perhaps control the State.

Now that the returns are in, we can see how much ground there was for this belief. The Liquor Dealers' ticket was made up entirely from the two Democratic tickets that had been put in nomination. By comparing the votes given for its nominees with those given for the officers not on its ticket, we shall arrive at its specific strength. WARD, the Hard candidate for Secretary of State, was also the nominee of the Liquor Dealers;—while MITCHELL, the candidate for Comptroller, was not. WARD'S vote was 58,104, and MITCHELL'S 48,565,—a difference of 9,539 in favor of WARD. STETSON, the Soft candidate for Comptroller, and also nominated by the Liquor Dealers, received 97,410, or 6,611 more than HATCH, the Soft candidate for Secretary of State, who was not on the Liquor Dealers' ticket. The Liquor Dealers, by their organization and efforts, were thus able to make a difference in the result of 9,539 in the one case, and of 6,611 in the other;—and as this change was made by taking votes from one candidate and giving them to the other, it follows that *one-half* this number of votes was all the Liquor Dealers could control. The entire strength of their party, therefore, was less than 5,000.

We are not at all surprised at this utter failure of the attempt to organize a party for the protection of the Liquor-selling interest. Political organizations, to be successful, must have at least the appearance of disinterestedness. They must at all events profess to exist for the public good, and to rest upon principle as their foundation. In this case there was not even the pretext of the public welfare. A set of men banded themselves together, with the object of controlling the politics of the State,—not for the promotion of the public interest, but with the avowed and exclusive purpose of fortifying *their own private* interest, against laws that the public welfare may require. It is not possible to engage for such an object,—so private and essentially selfish in its character,—enough of public sympathy and approbation for the organization of a political party. The people will not guide their political action by the private interest of any class of men; and any attempt to press such considerations into a public canvass is much more likely to alienate and disgust the mass of the community than to secure their favor and support.

Brooklyn Burglaries.

Our quiet neighbor across the East River appears to be peculiarly infested with burglars, who commit their nightly depredations in all parts of the City of Churches, undisturbed by any officious policemen. Housebreaking appears to be conducted there as a regular business, and so adroitly do the rogues accomplish their business, that they seldom disturb the slumbers of their victims, who sleep on unconscious of their losses until they wake in the morning and find that a nocturnal visitor has walked off with their family plate, and, in many cases, their watches and the contents of their pockets. These house robberies are taking place continually, during the day as well as the night, on Sunday afternoons while the family are at church, just in the edge of the evening and just at the peep of day. Yet they have a well-dressed police force, and we occasionally see a report of a little boy being arrested there for selling papers on Sunday. But the Brooklyn burglars are a class of privileged industrials, exempt rogues who are not subject to arrest. To speak plainly upon the subject, it is disgraceful to the character of a City Government that it cannot protect its citizens from the terror of midnight burglars. Bolts, locks and revolvers have no power in Brooklyn, from all accounts, to protect the sleeping citizens from the visits of thieves; but nothing would seem to be easier than to prevent burglaries. Breaking into a house at night, forcing the locks, bursting open doors, removing panels, and ransacking the apartments must be a work of considerable time, and necessarily accompanied by a certain amount of noise; then the leaving a house with a bundle of booty, and conveying it to a place of safe deposit, some grand thieves' dépôt, or warehouse, such as must exist, to receive the spoils of the night, must expose the operator to the most imminent risks of detection. But no detections take place, or very rarely. If there were policemen on patrol, they must inevitably come upon these prowling villains when they are engaged in their "dreadful trade." But difficult and dangerous as the business of a burglar must be, it seems to be carried on with perfect impunity in Brooklyn. We have heard of families removing from the "City of Churches," on the sole ground of the annoyances they had received from burglars.

We should imagine that the owners of real estate over there would find it to their interest to have their police force doubled, or quadrupled, even, if, by any such means, the inhabitants could be secured against the visits of midnight thieves and cut-throats. New-York is sufficiently afflicted by the scourge of burglars, but they bear no proportion to the swarms of miscreants that infest our sister city. They are a disgrace to our Municipal Government, and some effective measures should be taken for the removal of this great curse of a City residence. CHARLES LAMB speaks of the "sweet security of streets," but there is no security in our streets, where life and property are placed in greater danger from midnight robbers than they are in the most secluded parts of the country. The City offers a thousand retreats, and gives every encouragement to burglars, while it affords no protection against their practices.

Irish Compliments.

Alderman HERRICK'S "*Records of Rascality*" are pleasant, genial and complimentary, compared with the *Citizen's* disposition of THOMAS DARCY MCGEE in the last number. This latter individual some while since wrote the following choice notice of his countrymen in America:

> "Since 'the wild geese' swept away from the Shannon shore, the children of Ireland at home and abroad have been tools in the hands of strangers.
>
> * * * * * * *
>
> Tools in America in the hands of many masters. Tools firstly to their own. The dung of the church, not the seed, they have left monuments, but no distinct posterity. Why? Their children in self-defence had to cut the connection. Who would have a *spade* for his father, or a *mop* for his mother? Who would boast the blood of a *drudge* or the parentage of a *fool*?
>
> * * * * * * *
>
> So have the proud Irish race fallen! So the learned, the poetical, the musical, the chivalrous race have come to be no better than stilts and *urinals* for great men and little men's uses."

But bad as Mr. MCGEE'S opinion of his countrymen is, still worse is the *Citizen's* of Mr. MCGEE. He is designated a coward, a renegade, a calumniator, an artful dodger, a false-hearted hypocrite, a snake, and several names not at all complimentary, and which our types don't like to print. For two gentlemen of the same native land, and they, too, from amiable Ireland, to entertain hard feelings and disagree, will strike all as very strange indeed!

Metropolitan Gas Company.

It will be seen by our Legal Reports that Judge COWLES, yesterday, dissolved the injunction against the Metropolitan Gas Company, which forbid their proceeding to lay their pipes in the public streets. The decision was made upon the ground that the application for an injunction should have been made by the Attorney-General on behalf of the People, and not by an individual citizen.

Mr. Barrett's Farewell.

A more genial, or a more crowded audience than that assembled last night at the Academy to honor, and, let us hope, cheer the farewell of Mr. GEORGE H. BARRETT, it has never been our fortune to behold. Some three or four thousand persons were stowed away in every nook of the building, and even in the lobbies. No one seemed to look on the performances as *the* attractive feature of the evening—they went to see and hear BARRETT for the last time. A sad duty, but gently and magnanimously performed.

When a number of the best actors and actresses exert themselves with determination and ability, the result can be none other than superb, and where all are actuated by a common motive, it would be invidious to refer to the particular excellence of this or that individual. Suffice it that the performance of every artist last night was good, as all performances must be that have a little heart mixed in them.

After the termination of the "Merchant of Venice," Mr. BARRETT appeared before the audience and was at once hailed with prolonged cheers. When these had to some extent subsided, the veteran addressed a few words of simple thanks to the public for their long and faithful appreciation of his efforts. What he said was precisely what a right-minded man would say under similar circumstances, and which all the "sketching" in the world cannot transfer to paper. It was simply the outpourings of a thankful heart. We will only do Mr. BARRETT the injustice to refer to one portion of his little speech. He had, he said, been before them prominently for fifty years; during all of which period he enjoyed their confidence and support. It was now time that he retired, and made room for younger and stronger men. "I will show you three reasons," he said, "why I have not done so before." Stepping to the wing he led on three little children. They were his reasons.

Three excellent reasons, too, for prognosticating a happy fireside for the public's old servant and friend, GEORGE H. BARRETT.

The receipts were over $3,000, exclusive of a laurel crown.

Academy of Music.

In consequence of a necessary rehearsal to-night, there will be no performance here until to-morrow, (Thursday,) when "Semiramide" will be produced, with the new contralto DIDIEE in the *rôle* of *Arsace*.

What the Philadelphians Think about Rachel.

Another city has been heard from. The *Inquirer* says:

> "The deepest attention was paid to the tragedy as it proceeded, and especially to all that was uttered by *Camille*. In many passages she thrilled and electrified the audience, while in others she produced an intense and breathless interest. At times, the applause was truly enthusiastic, and her success was complete. In the fourth act she was eminently great, and in the final scene she was equal, if not superior, to any actress we ever saw upon the stage."

The *Sun* does not review the performance of the preceding evening, but publishes the plot of a play which Mlle. RACHEL is going to play. Capital plan that!

The *Pennsylvanian* does not consider *Camille*, (in "Les Horaces,") as one of her best characters.

> "There is but little of interest in the play, the dialogue is long, and in some instances prosy; indeed, there is very little scope for acting, at least for the display of her peculiar powers, with the exception of the last scene, wherein she delivers the celebrated anathema against Rome. This was rendered with all the intensity of tragic power, and convinced even the most skeptical that her reputation, as the greatest actress of the age, was fully and justly deserved. There were many gems of acting throughout the piece, all of which gave evidence of intense study and vivid conception. She is admirably supported by the entire corps *dramatique*, most of whom having formerly occupied first-class positions at the Parisian theatres. We can truly say that RACHEL'S first appearance in Philadelphia has been a most triumphant success in every respect, and we congratulate our citizens upon the opportunity they have of beholding her."

The *North American* is [illegible] with pleasure:

> "We—who saw her for the first time—are too fresh from the scene—too full of the pleasure we enjoyed, to discuss it coolly. We had expected a great deal—she more than realized our expectations. We had looked for statuesque dignity of attitude and profound power of expression in features—in both figure and face, and the control she possesses over them, she surpassed all we had imagined. We knew that her voice was a [illegible] organ; but in its depth and earnestness and variety, unenthusiastic as we have grown, it stirred us to a degree of which we had not supposed that any voice reciting borrowed words and giving utterance to simulated feeling was capable. Such, so far as we could perceive, was the impression generally made by her acting, and it is scarcely necessary to add that her *début* was a triumph. Characteristically chary of outward emotions, as our people are under all circumstances, and habitually shy as they are of being too demonstrative towards strangers, they burst into frequent applauses, and at the close were quite uproarious in their manifestations of approval."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.
GOOD BRUSSELS, [illegible] CENTS PER YARD.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.

CARPETS.
HEAVY ENGLISH SUPERFINE,
6s. per yard.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

BLANKETS.
ENGLISH BLANKETS,
(Large size) $4 25 per pair.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

SILKS.—WILL BE OPENED THIS DAY, $80,000 worth of rich Silks, which will be offered at 30 per cent. less than cost of importation, viz:
12,000 yards Plaid and Stripe Silks, 4s., worth 6s. per yard.
16,000 yards Plaid and Stripe Silks, 6s., worth 8s. per yard.
20,000 yards Extra rich Silks, 8s., worth 12s. per yard.
15,000 yards Colored Moire Antique, $2, worth $3 per yard.
3,000 yards Rich Black Silks, from 6s. to 12s. per yard.
S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO.,
Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

MERINO AND SAXONY WOOL PLAIDS.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO. will offer, THIS DAY, 2,000 pieces Merino and Saxony Plaids, choice colors, and the best quality imported, at 3s. per yard. Also, 2,000 pieces French Merinoes, comprising every color and shade, from 6s. to $1 per yard, well worth $1 and $1 25.
COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES
STILL TRIUMPHANT.
THE REPORT OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE Committee on Scales reads thus:
FAIRBANKS & CO., Broadway—For Heavy Platform Scale........Gold Medal.
FAIRBANKS & CO.—For Platform Scale, perfectly correct, with drop lever........Silver Medal.
FAIRBANKS & CO.—For Prescription Scale.Diploma.
FAIRBANKS & CO.—For Gold Coin Detector and Post-Office Balance........Diploma.
These Scales mentioned above were taken from the ordinary stock of the subscribers, and proved at the trial before the Judges of the Institute, just what they are warranted to prove on every trial, and in every day service—*perfectly correct.*
They are manufactured, as heretofore, by the original inventors, and the utmost care is taken to render them perfect, as regards workmanship and material—every Scale being subjected to the severest test before it is allowed to go out of the establishment.
Nearly 100 modifications of these Weighing Machines are now offered to the business public, among which are:
RAILROAD TRACK and DEPOT SCALES.
HAY AND COAL SCALES, with Iron Levers.
WAREHOUSE SCALES, STORE SCALES in great variety.
Also, a neat FAMILY SCALE, which should be found in every house.
WEIGHMASTERS' BEAMS.
BANKERS' AND DRUGGISTS' SCALES.
POST-OFFICE BALANCES.
GOLD COIN SCALES.
And in short the most extensive and complete assortment of Weighing Apparatus to be found in the United States.
FAIRBANKS & CO.
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.
Thirteen years in use and have never failed to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire. These Safes secured by Bramah's La Belle Lock, which is proof against powder and burglars. For sale by
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS;
Manufactured by
JOHN P. WAKE & CO.,
No. 107 Canal-st., near Varick-st.
Fully warranted for tone and workmanship equal to any in the City, and 20 per cent. less than Broadway prices.
N. B.—Second-hand pianos at great bargains.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—NEW MACHINES of the most improved style will be exchanged, on liberal terms, for old machines of every kind. Great numbers of machines of the Avery, Wilson, Grover and Baker, and other patents have been sold which can't be used to any advantage. These machines we offer to relieve the public from. Old unimproved machines of our own make exchanged in the same way. Old machines so received by us will at once be destroyed. For terms of exchange, apply personally or by letter to I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

FURS FOR THE AGED—FURS FOR THE YOUTHFUL, Furs for the rich, Furs for the economical, Furs for the beautiful, Furs for the innocent, cheap Furs, high-priced Furs, light and dark-colored Furs, and fine Furs and coarse Furs, are all embraced in KNOX'S stock, which, to examine, ("not to place too fine a point upon it,") you have not to go far, for they are displayed in every variety, shape, color, style and quality, at his popular and conveniently located establishment on the corner of Broadway and Fulton-st. Ladies, furnish yourselves with Furs, and be sure to do it at KNOX'S.

BROCATELS, SATIN DE LAINES, DAMASKS, CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES, LACE CURTAINS, &c.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, have a large stock of the above goods personally selected from the best manufactories in France. Some new styles never before brought out. K. & F. have established a reputation for selling goods *cheap*, and their large and increasing trade is a proof that it's appreciated. No. 291 Broadway and Reade-st.

HERNIA.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations for their new Patent Radical Cure Truss. Reference as to its superiority—Professor Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. An extensive list of names of mercantile and other gentlemen cured by this Truss may be seen at MARSH & CO.'S, 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York, and MARSH, CORLESS & CO.'S, 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Open from 7 A. M., until 9 P. M.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind throughout the world. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

THE POET TAYLOR SAYS, "THE WORLD knows nothing of its greatest men." This is only partially true, for nearly everybody knows that CANTRELL makes the best gaiters in the City, at the low price of 12s. and 14s. per pair. CANTRELL never boasts, but his store, No. 336 Bowery, is always filled with substantial and gratified customers. Call and see his 12s. gaiters.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR-proof Safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof lock. Both received prize medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1853-'54. SILAS C. HERRING & Co., Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desideratum, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Moldavia Cream, for preserving and stimulating the hair.
BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.—RHEUMATISM IN ITS most painful forms, also scrofula, old ulcers, and the worst cases of disease of the blood, great debility, liver complaint, kidneys, incipient consumption, &c., are most certainly cured by this great purifier. Principal depôt No. 246 Grand-st.; 75 cents per bottle.

MELODEONS.—GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., BUFFALO, and No. 87 Fulton-st., New-York, were awarded a Silver Medal for the best Melodeon exhibited at the Fair of the American Institute. These are the only Melodeons made with the patent divided swell.

GREAT TIMES FOR GOOD ENGLISH BLANKETS.—Now is the time to purchase the best English Blankets at $4 50 per pair. Hard times and cold weather make Blankets, Carpets, &c., very necessary. Try
ARTHUR DONNELLY, No. 98 Bowery.

NOTICE.—YOU WILL FIND A FASHIONABLE AND well-made stock of
WINTER CLOTHING
at our celebrated cheap house, Nos. 33 and 35 John-st., corner of Nassau. DEVLIN & JESSUP.

FRENCH WOOL PLAIDS AT 3s.—JUST RECEIVED 5 cases of Rich Plaids, Merinos at the low price of 62½ cents, worth 7s. Also, two cases Plaid Poplins at 3s., worth 4s. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO.,
No. 347 Broadway.

SILKS, SILKS.—RICH DRESS SILKS FROM AUCTION, at reduced prices, will be offered this day. Also, 500 Plaid Wool long Shawls at $5, worth $8.
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

Rushton's Cod Liver Oil—Its Effects on those in Consumption.—It nourishes the body, which increases in bulk and vigor; it checks fresh exudations of tubercular matter and diminishes the cough, and a favorable change takes place in the general health and appearance of the patient. Be particular to procure the genuine article with FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each label. His stores are only at No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway, New-York, and No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, where a treatise of the Oil, giving its curative properties in Consumption, may be had gratis.

Hearing for the Deaf.—This neat and convenient instrument is the only means that will enable the deaf to hear in spite of deafness. Apply to RUSHTON'S, corner Broadway, Barclay and Canal-sts.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible] THOUSAND FLOWERS [illegible] Sold by C. H. RING [illegible] No. 10 Astor-House, and 417 Broadway, New-York, and No. 130 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

[illegible] Compound [illegible] for Coughs, Colds and Influenza—has been [illegible] used for many years past, and is highly recommended by the first physicians in this City. [illegible] at No. 10 Astor-House and No. 417 Broadway, New-York, and No. 130 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

A Favorite Remedy.—We believe no [illegible] ever given stronger proof of its efficacy than the OXYGENATED BITTERS. In cases of Dyspepsia and General Debility [illegible] health and cheerfulness, when all other remedies have failed.

[illegible] Flushing, near New-York, offer for sale a large stock and variety of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, VINES, EXOTIC PLANTS, &c. For Catalogues, apply by mail or at [illegible]

[illegible] Chemical Baths.—Dr. HANKINSON [illegible] leave to announce that he has removed [illegible] to No. 75 West 13th-st., near 6th-av., [illegible] his establishment for the relief of persons [illegible] Dr. HANKINSON [illegible] his entire study and attention [illegible] The modus operandi which Dr. HANKINSON adopts in the application of these baths is such that they can be taken in all kinds of weather without the slightest danger of taking cold. A special attendance for ladies. Theory explained to students.

The Second Lecture of the Popular Course [illegible] Chapel will be delivered on WEDNESDAY EVENING [illegible] by Hon. HORACE GREELEY. Subject—Europe and America. The Committee have the pleasure to announce that the following named gentlemen will lecture in the course:

Rev. Dr. LORD, Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD, Hon. HORACE MANN, Rev. JOHN PIERPONT, Rev. H. W. BELLOWS.

Tickets for the remaining seven lectures, $1 25; single tickets, 25c. May be obtained of CHARLES S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 554 Broadway; T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway, and at the door.

The Northwestern Settlement Company will hold a public meeting THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Nov. 21, at Clinton Hall [illegible] The object of the organization is to encourage and facilitate immigration and enable its members to obtain the best of farm land in Iowa, Wisconsin, or Minnesota, at the Government price of 10 shillings per acre. The greatest economy and perfect security are the distinguishing features of this enterprise. The full particulars will be given at this meeting. All interested are invited to attend. THOMAS EDGERLEY, Secretary.

[illegible] Hair Dye—[illegible] black or brown, [illegible] Infallible Ointment, for the restoration, growth and beauty of the hair, removing dandruff, &c. Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S, No. 273 Broadway; also, at No. 45 Nassau-st., and No. 1 Barclay-st., [illegible] Brooklyn; DEXTER & [illegible] Albany; [illegible] Newark, N. J.; T. B. CALLENDER, cor. 3d and Walnut sts., Philadelphia.

The New Gridiron—1st. Saves all the gravy [illegible] For sale at No. 320 Broadway, and by the trade generally.

[illegible] The Minnesota Settlement Association meet every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at No. 165 Bowery [illegible] We will finish electing officers this meeting. W. WILDE, Sec.

[illegible] WM. R. PRINCE & CO., [illegible] offer their unrivaled collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants. For prices and Catalogues [illegible] per mail, or to [illegible] SAXTON & CO.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Two gentlemen and their wives, and [illegible] single gentlemen can secure very pleasant rooms on the first and second floors, in a private family. Location pleasant, and house contains all improvements. Terms reasonable. Apply at No. 73 West 23d-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING—TO LET—A handsome room on the first floor, in a private family at No. 18 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., to a gentleman and his wife, or one or two single gentlemen, with partial board. The house has all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board, at No. 150 West 11th-st. The house is new and contains all the modern improvements. Unexceptionable references required and given.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife and three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board at a moderate price, by applying at No. 148 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, between the South and Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Gentleman and wife, also single gentlemen can be accommodated on reasonable terms at No. 39 Cranberry-st., corner Willow, three minutes' from Fulton and Wall-st. ferries.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and his wife or a single gentleman can find a large and handsomely furnished room at No. 38 Willow-st., three minutes' walk from Wall-st., and Fulton Ferries.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—For a gentleman, wife and daughter, 5 years old, in a private family. Good plain board at moderate price, or part of a house furnished at low rent, till May 1. Address S., Times Office, stating rooms and price.

BOARD AND ROOMS IN BROOKLYN.—[illegible] single gentlemen in search of a comfortable home, with good table and reasonable charges, apply at Toynbee's Hotel, Montague-place, Brooklyn.

BOARD WANTED—Between 20th and 26th-sts. in the neighborhood of 4th-av., a parlor and bedroom for a lady and gentleman, with board for the lady. Board paid in advance, in lieu of reference. Address CALIFORNIA, Union-square Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—With parlor and bed-room, for a gentleman and lady. State terms and location. Address S. M., New-York Post-Office.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Pleasant rooms in a first-class house, can be had, if applied for soon, at No. 161 Amity-st., between Henry and Clinton sts. Gas, hot and cold baths, &c. Good references required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Several gentlemen may be accommodated with pleasant rooms, breakfast and tea, on very reasonable terms, by applying at No. 61 High-st. References required.

NO. [illegible] BROADWAY.—A handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom to let to a gentleman, with or without board; private table; baths and gas in the house. For further particulars inquire as above.

BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen can obtain a pleasant home in a private family, at the desirable location No. 136 Atlantic-st.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—Gentlemen and their wives, also single gentlemen, may obtain good rooms, with board, by applying at No. 4[illegible] Union-Square, corner [illegible] References exchanged.

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Opinion of Geo. B. Wood, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy in the University of Pennsylvania, and Franklin Bache, M. D., Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.

"Taraxacum (Dandelion) is slightly tonic, diuretic and aperient, and is thought to have a specific action upon the liver, exciting it when languid to secretion and resolving its chronic engorgements. It has been much employed in Germany, and is a popular remedy with many practitioners in this country. The diseases to which it appears to be especially applicable are those connected with derangement of the hepatic apparatus, and of the digestive organs generally. [illegible] An irritable condition of the stomach and bowels, and the existence of acute inflammation, contra-indicate its employment. It is usually given in the form of extract or decoction."

W. GILLIES & BRO., Nos. 2[illegible] and 2[illegible] Washington-st., New-York; Importers of the Dandelion Root, and sole manufacturers of the pure and unadulterated Dandelion Coffee, which is neatly put up in tin cans with a fac simile of our signature upon each wrapper as a protection against imposition.

TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SUNBURN, [illegible] SALT-RHEUM, &c. [illegible] by Dr. GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP. POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from any part of the body. ROUGE, LILY WHITE, HAIR DYE [illegible] No. 67 Walker-st. [illegible] Broadway; Mrs. HAYS, Brooklyn; CALLENDER, No. 88 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; BATES, No. [illegible] Boston.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three Protestant girls, [illegible] one as cook, washer and ironer, [illegible] chambermaid and waiter, or laundress, [illegible] the other as nurse and seamstress [illegible] a Protestant girl, aged 16, and a [illegible] aged 14, would take any situation [illegible] young women wants a situation to do general housework. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., a few doors from Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls, who are highly recommended; one as general housework servant, can do neat plain cooking, good excellent washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and laundress, has two years' City reference, wages $6 a month; the other is 16, a neat nurse to a baby, a good chambermaid and waitress; wages $5 to $6. City reference. Call at No. 550 3d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two young women, one as chambermaid and fine washing; one as laundress or plain cook, has lived three years in her last place; the other as waitress or chambermaid and to assist in the washing. Both are fully competent to fill either situations. Has the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 174 East 12th-st. between 1st and 2d-avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable and competent young women—one a good cook and excellent washer and ironer, makes first-rate bread and plain pastry; the other is a nice chambermaid and is willing to assist in any part of the housework where her services might be required. They are both well recommended. Apply at No. 271 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a middle-aged Protestant woman as plain sewer and light chamberwork, in a small private family; the comforts of a home preferred before high wages; has no objections to the country; can give both City or country reference; has lived nine years in one place. Call at No. 39 12th-st., 3d floor, back room. Can be seen for 2 days if not engaged.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a smart, tidy Protestant young woman to cook, wash and iron; makes pie, pudding, good bread, &c.; is a first-rate washer and ironer; is highly recommended. Also, by a nice little English girl, to set table or mind a child or sew. None but respectable families need apply at 217 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waiter or as nurse and plain sewer. This young woman is well experienced, and has the best of reference. Has no objections to City or country. Can be seen until suited at No. 21 Spring-st., corner of Mott-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a most efficient young woman as chambermaid and waitress or laundress, gets up all kinds of fine linen in superior style; is most willing and obliging. Can furnish the highest references as experienced, confidential and smart. Apply No. 173 20th-st., cor. of 8th-av., third floor, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a respectable girl as waiter and chambermaid. Can give the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for two years. Also, situation wanted by a respectable girl as cook. Has no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 155 West 14th-st.

SITUATION WANTED AS TEACHER.—A graduate of a Northern University, a thorough scholar, and an experienced classical teacher, wishes a situation in a public or private school. No objection to going South or West. Address, for three days, TEACHER, Day-st. House, New-York.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid or laundress, or to do the general housework of a small family. The best of City and country reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 251 West 28th-st., second floor, front room, between 9th and 10th-avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a first-class meat and pastry cook, baker, &c., in a private family by a very experienced woman, with good City reference; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress, by a tidy active girl. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In the City or country, by two very experienced girls, with good City reference, one as cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family; the other as a first-class laundress or as chambermaid and laundress. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl to do general housework; has no objection to do chamberwork; is a good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer. Call at No. 115 Hammond-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as seamstress in a respectable family; understands dressmaking, and is a good plain sewer; the best of City references given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 119 Bleecker-st., between Greene and Wooster sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl to do general housework or chamberwork. Can be seen between the hours of 8 A. M. and 3 P. M., junction of Fulton and Lafayette avs., Brooklyn, for two days. Inquire in the fancy store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl, to do general housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer; a good plain cook; has good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 559 6th-av. near 33d-st., first floor front.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young American woman, as chambermaid and waiter; has no objection to do the general housework of a small private family; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 68½ West Washington-place, until engaged.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a Frenchman and his wife, (just arrived) the one as coachman or butler, and the other as cook or chambermaid, in the same house. Also, a good French seamstress. Apply at No. 201 4th-st. To be seen from 8 P. M. to 5 P. M.

SITUATION WANTED.—A lady wishes to obtain a situation for an excellent girl, as chambermaid and waiter. Wages $6 a month. She has lived in the family three years. Call at No. 234 Fourth-st., opposite Washington Square.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman in a private family. She is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; can give the best of City references; can be seen for two days at No. 60 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant woman, to do general housework, or cook, wash and iron. Has good reference from her last place. Apply at No. 12 Clarkson-st., front house.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman to do general housework; has lived one year and nine months in her last place. Call at No. 95 Thompson-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and laundress. Call at No. 336 3d-av., corner of 25th-st. Good references.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waiter. Can give good reference; no objection to City or country. Apply at No. 114 Stanton-st., 2d floor, back room.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant girls; one as nurse and seamstress; the other as waitress or chambermaid. Good references. Apply at No. 264 19th-st., near 9th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Scotch girl, as chambermaid or waiting, also plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at her present situation, No. 36 Willow-st., Brooklyn, from 9 till 2 o'clock.

SITUATION WANTED—By a nice Protestant young woman in a private family as cook; good City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 280 West 17th-st.

WAITER'S SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable Protestant young man, with the best of City reference; is fully competent to take the entire charge, and will go out with a carriage. Apply at No. 196 7th-av., near 22d-st., for two days.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS WANTED.—A smart, tidy, industrious and willing French, German, Scotch, English or Irish girl about 16 years of age, to take care of a babe and to do fine sewing. None else need apply. Call between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M., at No. 144 East 13th-st., near 2d-av.

ONE THING NEEDFUL.—In every family is a good servant. Good servants are at the Protestant Employment Office, No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker. JOHN YOUNG, Agent.

TO FRENCH TEACHERS.—Wanted, a person to instruct a few pupils in the above language. One thinking a good home with a moderate compensation a sufficient inducement to engage for the coming Winter, may hear of a situation by addressing L. T. F., South Norwalk, Conn.

FARMER WANTED—On a gentleman's place within a few miles of New-York; must be experienced in taking charge of laboring men, overseeing stock and attending to vegetables, hay, &c. A person to superintend grapery and flowers is already employed. To one that is energetic and of excellent character, the situation will be made desirable. If married, state whether the wife can make butter, &c., also the ages of family if any. Address with full references as to capability and integrity, Box No. 2,175 Post-Office.

A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS—Is desirous of obtaining a situation; is a Protestant, understands dressmaking and all kinds of fine sewing; can do up embroideries neatly; no objection to some chamberwork; is out of employment in consequence of the family she lived with going to Europe. Can be seen on Tuesday, at No. 53 Clinton-place, from whence she can get reference.

GOVERNESS WANTED—(English or Irish) to reside with, instruct, and take charge of four little girls. None except a competent person, fully understanding the duties imposed upon her, need apply—music, drawing, neatness and time, together with the common branches of an English education, all being indispensable qualifications. Address M. K. R., this office.

GOVERNESS.—A lady of considerable experience in teaching the English branches, (including the higher mathematics,) desires to make an engagement as Visiting Governess. Address B. T., Brooklyn Post-Office.

TEACHER.—A French Teacher would like to find a situation in a respectable family or institution of this City, to teach the French language and several musical branches, for which he wants to be accommodated with board and lodging as an equivalent. Most reliable reference given. Apply by letter to L. L. at this office.

TUTOR WANTED—In a private family. Must be a classical scholar, and familiar with the French language, and competent to teach music. Best references required. Apply to A. E., Times Office.

EMPLOYERS WISHING GOOD SERVANTS will find a choice of respectable German, English, Scotch and Irish help, for hotels, boarding-houses, and private families, at MORRIS, COHNERT & CO'S, No. 237 Broadway, cor. Reade-st.; also waiters, coachmen, farmers, laborers, &c., at this or the branch office, No. 192 Greenwich-st. Terms moderate.

TO THE PRESS OF NEW-YORK.—A gentleman, who can present the highest credentials as to character, &c., desires to purchase an interest in some of our City papers of established character. He has, until recently, been part proprietor of one of the most respectable Daily journals in the country. A line addressed to JOURNALIST, New-York Post-Office, will receive confidential attention.

EMPLOYERS WISHING GOOD SERVANTS will find a choice of respectable German, English, Scotch and Irish help, for hotels, boarding-houses and private families, at MORRIS, COHNERT & CO.'S, No. 237 Broadway, cor. Reade-st.; also waiters, coachmen, farmers, laborers, &c., at this or the branch office, No. 192 Greenwich-st. Terms moderate.

COOK WANTED.—A respectable Protestant girl wanted to cook, wash and iron in a small private family, in a healthy part of the country, a short distance from the City. None but a competent person need apply. Call at No. 57 Beekman-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

SERVANTS, SERVANTS.—A large number of most respectable servants, with the most respectable city reference to first-class families in Brooklyn, first-rate cooks, plain cooks, and first-rate laundresses, general houseworkers, chambermaids, and several neat tidy nurses and seamstresses. Families in want of first-class help will please call at HENDERSON'S old-established Intelligence Office, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, where they can be supplied with the most competent domestics without any disappointment.

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DECEMBER.

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This is a book of genuine humor. Mr. Samuel Slick, Esq., may as well take up his hat, make his bow and retire. Parts of the book exceed any papers from the pen of the illustrious Mrs. Candle; but it is Yankee humor and fun. The old lady is presented to us as the wife of Deacon Hezekiar Bedott. She aids him to the grave—sets her cap for almost all the marriageable men in Wiggleton—makes an excursion to Scrabblehill to visit her sister—learns that Elder Abednego Shadrick Sniffles has become a widower; though a violent Presbyterian before, she all at once becomes fascinated with the Baptist doctrines of the Elder, and becomes a devout attendant on his powerful preaching. The Elder is "took sick"—widow Bedott sends him consolation in the shape of some poet lines; and as these afford a fair specimen of the widow's poetic talent, we select a couple of stanzas of average merit from the lines to Elder Sniffles.

"O! reverend sir, I do declare,
It drives me most to frenzy,
To think o' you a lyin' there,
Down sick with influenzy.

"A body'd thought it was enough
To mourn yer wife's departer,
Without such trubble as this 'ere
To come a follerin arter."

The poetry and some medicine sent, to be dipped in hot vinegar every "ten minutes all night," to make the Elder rest comfortably, worked a cure, and enabled the widow to take advantage of the absence of the disease to carry off the patient—which she did by marrying him—he being all the time under the delusion that she was a rich widow, when she was not worth her shoe-strings. The description of the Ministerial Donation Party, and the Parochial Sewing Society must have been written by some one who had been cursed with the first, and had belonged to the last. We should not be surprised if half the parishes in the land, thinking themselves the original, should commence a suit for libel against the publisher.

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II.

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The two most surprising men of the most surprising [illegible] are unquestionably Louis Napoleon and Max Maretzek.

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Max considers himself the Don Quixotte of opera.

From the New-York Journal of Commerce.

We would very gladly exhibit his estimate of the American ladies, but to do justice to the admirable address with which he manages to satisfy the curiosity of his Parisian friends on so important a subject, without incurring the least liability to blame, would occupy more space in our columns than we have at command.

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We would make extracts if we knew where to begin or to leave off, and if we had not already exceeded the space we had allotted ourselves to this review. We would simply recommend everybody to read it, for it is rich, instructive, and highly entertaining.

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Duma Lucretia Borgia.......Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne.

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Board of Trustees—J. P. Treadwell, President; Solon Robinson, Secretary; George W. Browne, James B. Colgate, Wm. H. Burroughs, Charles L. Frost, C. Dinsmore, R. M. Stratton, Wm. D. Murphy, Frederick Cook, W. S. Allen, Lambert Suydam, John S. Bulkeley, Stephen Cutter, Joseph Curtis, Wm. Truslow, F. W. Perry, Geo. W. Pearce, John R. Gould, Oliver H. Lee, J. Waterbury, Christopher Cox.

Over six hundred families have been temporarily assisted, nearly all of whom are dependent upon their needles, and many of them having been out of work nearly all the Winter, were found destitute of all means to replenish their wardrobes, pay rent, or procure food. Many are still destitute.

MASONIC NOTICE.—Dr. ALBERT G. MACKEY, Grand Secretary and Lecturer of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina, will deliver, by special request, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, the 21st inst., at Odd Fellows' Hall, a lecture on Women—Her true Sphere, and her true Rights and Duties. It is earnestly hoped that the wives and daughters of Masons will be largely represented on that occasion. Price of admission 25 cents, to be had at the door on the evening of the lecture, or of either of the undersigned Committee, appointed by the M. W. Grand Master at a meeting of the Fraternity, held on the 16th inst. The lecture will commence at 8 o'clock.

J. D. YATES SOMMERS, Chairman,

JNO. W. LEONARD, Secretary.

Committee—Asa Hinckley, H. W. Turner, Wm. Gurney, George Ackerman, James Peck, John W. Simons, P. J. Dewitt, N. Peck, T. T. Outerbridge, John F. Baldwin.

LECTURE.—By Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER in Westminster Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for the benefit of the Church, THIS EVENING, the 21st inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Hope and Duty.* Tickets at 25 cents each can be obtained at Messrs. CARTER & BROTHERS, No. 285 Broadway, or any of the officers of the Church, and at the door.

CHAPEL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK.—Opposite Washington Parade-Ground.—A Lecture will be delivered in the French language by Professor DAVID, THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, at 8 o'clock precisely. Subject—Ancient and Theatrical Music. *Actors and Actresses. Holy History and Profanation in the United States.* Tickets 25 cents.

I. O. O. F.—The members of COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 1, are hereby notified to attend the funeral of Brother THOMAS GOODE, from his late residence, No. 169 6th-av., THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.

JOHN GOOD, Secretary. W. H. GOODALE, N. G.

CHESS, CHESS, CHESS.—The Brooklyn Chess Club meets at Toynbee's Hotel, Montague-place, on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS. Quarterly subscription $1 25. For full particulars, inquire of THOMAS TOYNBEE.

WM. H. THRESHERWAY, Esq., will deliver his third Lecture in Williamsburgh, at the South 5th-st. Congregational Church, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject—Over the West.

ALL KINDS OF [illegible] ADJUSTED AND REPAIRED [illegible] No. 333 Broadway.

COMMERCIAL REPORTS.

[illegible] Reported for the New-York Daily Times. WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21, 1855.

[illegible] reports from week to week [illegible] wholesale prices obtained by [illegible] produce is sold from [illegible]. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

[illegible] There are large quantities still coming in, but are nearly all sold before their arrival. One dealer informed us that he had been the whole length of the market yesterday, and could not buy a hundred barrels at wholesale. There have been an unusual number used by all classes. Thousands of families that have heretofore purchased a barrel for Winter's use, have this year laid by from three to five barrels, while thousands of others have purchased their first barrel.

Butter is still high and advancing. Notwithstanding the abundance of pasture, it appears to have been less butterаceous than usual. There is, however, large amounts kept back by dealers and by the producers themselves.

Eggs have been rather scarce, though just now there are considerable supplies coming forward, to be in before navigation closes.

[illegible price list]

Turkeys, Geese, Guinea Hens, Woodcock, Quail, Partridge, Venison, Rabbits, Pigeons, Young Pigs, Lamb [illegible]

[illegible] Reported for N. Y. Daily Times. TUESDAY, Nov. 20—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are scarce and quiet, but steady at [illegible] for Pearls, and $6 50 for Pots, ℔ 100 ℔s.

BARK—Is inactive and nominal.

BOOTS AND SHOES—A somewhat better demand has existed during the past week,—and with very light supplies and great increasing firmness in the [illegible] of raw materials, prices of manufactured goods have slightly favored factors,—who, anticipating an improvement, manifest no anxiety to sell at current rates. The home inquiry is the briskest,—there being but a moderate demand for shipment to Australia and California, where the trade, at the latest dates, was in a rather depressed condition, and offered no encouragement to shippers.

BRICKS—The market is fairly supplied,—but with a good demand, prices are supported.

CANDLES—No change of moment has occurred in Sperm. A better inquiry exists for Adamantine, which are now quoted at 28c.@30c. ℔ ℔. Mould Tallow are in fair request at steady rates.

COAL—Is held with increased firmness,—but no very important transactions have been reported.

COCOA—Remains quiet at former quotations.

COFFEE—Rio continues in brisk demand, mainly on speculation, at strengthening prices, with sales reported since our last, of 7,200 bags, at from 10½c.@11¼c. ℔ ℔. The stock of Rio equals 51,800 bags, but it is chiefly owned by speculators, who are not offering it, as they look forward to the prevalence of still higher rates. The latest advices from Philadelphia, Baltimore and New-Orleans, represent the respective markets for Rio as active and buoyant. Such news encourages our holders. This day's sales of other kinds of Coffee include but 300 pkgs. Java at about previous figures; 290 bags Laguayra, part at 11c.@11½c.; and 200 Maracaibo, at 11¼c. ℔ ℔.

COPPER—Is essentially unchanged in demand and value.

COTTON—The inquiry is good, partly for immediate, but mainly for future delivery, and for lots in [illegible], at firm and buoyant prices. This day's sales include about 3,000 bales. Our stock is now quite limited and the receipts are light.

FEATHERS—Are scarce and wanted by dealers at unaltered rates, though those having any to sell, look for a shade higher prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are not arriving as freely as they are being sold, while continuing in lively request for shipment and to fill contracts. There is also a good inquiry for home use, and a moderate demand for future delivery. Hence, prices are steadily rising—showing, for this day, a further partial improvement of 6¼c.@10c. ℔ bbl. This is evident chiefly in common and medium qualities, which attract most attention; though the finer kinds are pretty actively sought after, at full figures. The sales since our last amount to about 18,500 bbls., here and to arrive soon, mostly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$9 12½@$9 00
Straight State	9 12½@ 9 18¾
Favorite and Extra State	9 18¾@ 9 81¼
Mixed Western	9 12½@ 9 18¾
Common to Good Indiana and Mich.	9 12½@ 9 37½
Fancy Michigan	9 37½@ 9 50
Common to Good Ohio	9 12½@ 9 37½
Fancy Ohio	9 37½@ 9 50
Extra Ohio	9 37½@10 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 37½@10 12½
Fancy Genesee	9 25 @ 9 50
Extra Genesee	9 75 @11 50

Canadian is steadily improving with sales of 900 bbls. Superfine to best Extra at $9 25@$10 37½ ℔ bbl. Southern is doing better—the transactions since our last including 2,800 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and Extra at $9 56¼@$11 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $6@$7 50 for Fine and Superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request and heavy in price, at $4 37½ for Jersey, and $4 75 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is still in active request at rather better prices, while prime parcels are not very easily procured. The sales since our last embrace about [illegible] bushels,—including Canadian white at [illegible]; Western red at $1 92@$2 05; Southern white at [illegible]; and do. red, very inferior to strictly prime at [illegible] ℔ bushel. Rye is improving in demand and value,—the sales since our last reaching 12,000 bushels at $1 26@$1 28 ℔ bushel. Barley is salable and buoyant,—7,500 bushels very common to good were purchased at from $1 20@$1 30 ℔ bushel. Beans and Peas are without change of moment. Oats are freely taken at 50c.@52c. for Western, and 48c.@50c. for State, ℔ bushel. The quantity here, is quite small. Corn is more sought after and is a shade firmer—sales having transpired since our last of about 60,000 bushels Western mixed, in store and delivered, at 90c.@91 ℔ bushel.

FRUIT—Raisins are rather more freely offered, and though being in fair request, prices evince less strength, but are without any quotable change. Other articles remain as previously reported.

HAY—River is taken in lots as wanted at yesterday's prices. The stock is pretty large.

HIDES—An increased stock, and a moderate demand have wrought no change of moment in prices, which are stiffly maintained.

HOPS—Are dull and heavy at previous quotations.

IRON—Scotch Pig sells very slowly at $32@$33, usual terms, ℔ ton. There is more offering. Other kinds are unchanged.

LATHS—The demand is fair and prices are firm, though holders are willing sellers.

LEAD—Nothing new has occurred in Galena. 148 tons foreign have been disposed of at $6 62½c.@$6 [illegible] ℔ 100 ℔s. The supply is limited, but the demand is not brisk.

LEATHER—Domestic Tanned Sole is in fair supply and request at steady rates. Other descriptions are as last noticed.

LIME—Rockland is worth 90c. for Common, and $1 20 for Lump, ℔ bbl., but it is scarce and quiet.

MOLASSES—Only a retail business is being transacted at old prices—the stock being inadequate to the wants of buyers.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is quoted at $4 ℔ 280 ℔s., without much inquiry. Spirits Turpentine [illegible] and it is but moderately [illegible] gallon. Tar and Rosin [illegible].

OILS—Crude is worth [illegible] for Whale, and $1 85 [illegible], but there is not a great deal doing here at these rates. Refined qualities are in [illegible]. Linseed is dull and heavy at [illegible]. Lard Oil [illegible] in lots, 95c.@[illegible] ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in rather limited demand, but is without any material change in price; the sales since our last, including about 800 bbls. in lots, at $20 [illegible] for Mess, and [illegible] for Prime, ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs are selling at 8¼c.@8¾c. ℔ ℔. Cut Meats are scarce, but firm. Lard is moderately active and steady, the transactions consisting of 700 bbls. and tcs., mostly here, at 12¼c.@12½c. ℔ ℔. Beef is essentially unchanged. The sales since our last include 750 bbls., at from $8 50@$10 for Country Prime; $11@$12 50 for do Mess; $14 75@$15 for Vermont Mess; $10 00@$16 for repacked do., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is dull and heavy, with small sales of old and new at from $20@$25 ℔ tc. Beef Hams remain quiet and languid, at $14@$17. Butter is in fair request and steady at 17c.@22c. for Ohio; 18c.@25c. for common to very good State; 26c.@30c. for prime and choice do. ℔ ℔. Cheese is selling moderately at 9¼c.@11½c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Is dull and on the decline. The receipts are in excess of the requirements of buyers, and the stock is on the increase, while factors are desirous to realize. 250 tierces were disposed of, to-day, at $4 75@$5 12½ ℔ 100 ℔s.

SEEDS—Clover is rare, and held at 13½c.@13¾c. ℔ ℔, but is quiet at these figures. Rough Flax is also in light supply and fair demand at $2@$2 10 ℔ bushel. Nothing new can be noticed in Timothy.

SPICES—The market is without any alteration of interest, being generally quiet, but steady.

SUGARS—Are in moderate request at very full rates, with sales reported since our last of 300 hhds. Cuba, &c. to the trade at from 5¼c.@7¼c., the latter for a choice parcel; 200 bags Laguayra at 7c., and an invoice of Manilla, to a refiner, at 6¾c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—We heard of sales of 10,000 ℔s. prime at yesterday's prices.

TOBACCO—Is a little more active, still there is not much prospect of a lively business for some time hence; prices continue steady, with sales since Friday of 169 hhds. Kentucky at 8¼c.@10½c.; 144 bales Havana at 21c.@23c.; 315 bales Cuba on private terms; and 165 cases Seed Leaf at 8½c.@14c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Some 700 bbls. Ohio and Prison have been purchased at 39c.@39½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The business was not very heavy, but rates were supported. For Liverpool, the engagements included some Cotton, at ⅜d.@8-16d. ℔ ℔.; 4,000 bbls. Flour, at 3s. 9d.@3s. 10½d. ℔ bbl.; 80,000 bushels Grain, at 8¼d.@8½d., mostly the latter rate; 200 tcs. Beef, at 4s.; and 1,200 boxes Cheese, at 32s. 6d. ℔ ton. For London, there were light shipments reported of Flour, at 4s.; Grain, at 12d.; and Beef at about 5s. 9d.@6s. ℔ tc. For Glasgow, Breadstuffs were quoted at 3s. 6d. for Flour, and 11d.@11½d. for Grain, with no important engagements. For Havre, a vessel engaged a full cargo of Breadstuffs, at 95c. for Flour, and 24c. for Grain. For Constantinople, a vessel was chartered with Flour, &c., at $2 ℔ bbl. For other ports, we heard of nothing particularly new.

English Iron and Coal Trade.

The demand for merchant iron is not so good as it was, and the pig market is rather languid; but first-rate houses are not inclined to give way much. This temporary falling off must in a great measure be attributed to the tightness of the money market. The decree issued in France to exempt from duty for three years castings, bars, and sheet iron, when used for ship building purposes, will greatly assist the South Staffordshire ironmasters, as there are none who can compete with them in these commodities. The wages of the puddlers still remain, in some instances, an open question. Masters are certainly not in a position to advance them at present. A meeting was held in this town on Wednesday to consider these demands, and was attended by most of the leading firms, but adjourned for a week without arriving at any definite decision. In the meantime the notices given by the men at several of the works will have expired, and it will be seen what course will be taken. The disinclination of the masters to make the advance, no doubt arises, in some degree, from their lately having made an advance to the colliers, but if it were not for the approach of Winter, coal could not maintain its price. The demand is quite independent of the consumption by mills, forges, and furnaces, and arises from the great outlet by rail and the increase required for domestic purposes. The demand for white ironstone rubble, and other ores, the produce of the district, is not so good as it was, and the price has receded a little, but this temporary drawback is expected to be of only short duration, especially if the money market gets easier. The present high rate of materials will prevent malleable iron from being much lower than it is at present, and as far as coal is concerned there seems no probability of that being reduced at present. The colliers attend their work regularly, and the district generally, so far as labor is concerned, with the exception of the puddlers, is free from agitation.—*Wolverhampton (Eng.) Chronicle, Oct. 30.*

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.
BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO., (Imp. & Job.) 112 Broadway.

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.
KOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 48 John-st.

American Lamps and Gas Fixtures.
DEITZ, BRO. & CO., (Manuf's)......132 William-st., rear.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
J. M. DAVIES, JONES & Co., Imp. & Manf. 22 Warren-st.

Agricultural Warehouse.
R. L. ALLEN, (late A. B. Allen & Co.,) 189 & 191 Water-st.

Artificial Flowers and Feathers—New Styles.
JAMES TUCKER, (Importer and Wholesale Dealer,) No. 387 Broadway. Bridal Wreaths for the million.

Advertising Agents.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....................119 Nassau-st.

Dentist.
CHAS. A. PECK..............................443 Broadway.

Doors, Sashes and Blinds.
N. P. KIMBALL (Wholesale and Retail)..78 Beekman-st.

Engravers, (Wood.)
W. HOWLAND, 229 Broadway, 1 door above Astor House.

French Window Glass.
J. H. POILLON & CO., (Importers).........34 Barclay-st.

French and German Baskets, &c.
CHARLES ZINN & CO., (Importers) No. 52 Maiden-lane, and No. 31 Liberty-st.

English Cutlery, Files, Saws and Tools.
HARGREAVES, SMITH & CO.. Manuf. Eng., 25 Cliff-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.
WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 391 Broadway, one door from 19th-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.
T. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer.......5 Platt-st.

Iron, Metals, &c.
BUNTING & BEAN, (Brokers)...................50 Wall-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.
From 200 to 300 boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOLL'S, 238 South-st.

Lightning Rods.
A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 103 East 27th, and 119 Nassau-st.
LYON Manufacturing Co., Otis' Patent. Also, copper rods for ships. Agents wanted—11 Gold-st.

Lithographers.
GEORGE HAYWARD.........................120 Water-st.

Paints and Oils.
RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & CO..........106 and 108 Fulton-st.

Paper Warehouse.
CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., (Wholesale Dealers) 11 Cliff-st.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.
EUGENE ELY.........75 Fulton-st., 3d door below Gold.

Steam Engines, Machinists' Tools, Cotton and Woolen Machinery, &c.
ANDREWS & JESUP, (Com. Merchants,).....67 Pine-st.

Ship-Bread and Crackers.
R. TITUS & CO..........................233 Washington-st.

Stearns and Marvin, Manufacturers of
RICH & CO.'S Salamander Safes, Wilder's Patent; Rich's Improvement. Also, sole proprietors of the Patent "LA BELLE LOCK."...........Depôt 146 Water-st.

Toys and Fancy Goods.
T. AHLBORN & CO., 54 Maiden-lane, and 30 Liberty-st.

Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods.
PLATT & BROTHER, (Impt's & Manf.) 20 Maiden-lane.

Window and Plate Glass. (French and English.)
J. HOPKINS & BROS., (Importers)...........61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the Above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals in the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise conspicuously at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 7, 1855.—Proposals will be received at this office until Dec. 4, next, for the grading and masonry required in the embankments, stone bridges and culverts to be constructed in the place of the present wooden bridges across the valley of Grand River in Painesville, and the valleys of Crooked, Elk and Walnut Creeks, on the Pennsylvania division of the road. Contractors may propose for both grading and masonry, or for either, and for that required at one or more of the points above named. They will state the price per cubic yard for grading, and the price per perch of 25 cubic feet for masonry. The amount of work is approximately as follows, viz.: At Grand River, 3,600 perches of masonry and 120,000 yards of embankment; at Crooked Creek, 1,300 perches of masonry and 150,000 yards of embankment; at Elk Creek, 3,000 perches of masonry and 180,000 yards of embankment; at Walnut Creek, 3,500 perches of masonry and 225,000 yards of embankment. The Company reserve the right to reject any proposals and to require bidders to give satisfactory security for the faithful execution, according to the contract, of the work they may undertake. Plans and specifications may be seen, the time for completion, and other information obtained, at the office of the Engineer on and after Nov. 15.
WILLIAM CASE, President.

LARGE PATENT FOUNDRY CRANE FOR SALE.—Entirely new and in good order; will be sold cheap. Inquire at No. 256 Water-st., New-York.

REMOVAL.—JAMES LEE & CO. have removed their office to No. 69 Wall-st., Commercial Buildings.

[illegible] INSTITUTE [illegible] have quite unusual [illegible]. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, can here be satisfied. No pains are spared to make this School the best on this continent. There are now several vacancies.

WILLIAM SCHUBERT, GUITARIST, respectfully announces to his pupils, and the public, that he has removed to No. 10 Waverly-place. Mr. Schubert has been appointed sole agent for the sale of Martin's justly celebrated Guitars, and has a large supply of the best Italian strings, together with silver strings of his own manufacture, of a superior quality.

PAULDING INSTITUTE.—A boarding school for boys, at Tarrytown, N. Y. Winter term will commence on Monday, Nov. 5. Circulars at T. J. CROWEN'S, No. 699; STANFORD & SWORDS', No. 637 Broadway; and at CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH'S, No. 3 Park-row, New-York. WM. G. WESTON, Principal.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, guarantees to qualify students for practical book-keepers by Jan. 1. Seats may be secured this day at only $10. N. B.—The details of double entry will be explained by a practical book-keeper, as practiced in the best houses.

A TRUE STORY.—GOLDSMITH can impart a good hand-writing in ten lessons of one hour each, to all attentive pupils, old or young. Applications received this day at the Academies, No. 362 Broadway, and No. 277 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

ITALIAN LANGUAGE.—M. FOGGINI, who had long experience in teaching this language, is now ready to give lessons to pupils in classes or singly, or in schools. References highly respectable. Address No. 87 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

A CARD.—A clergyman accustomed to give private lessons to young ladies in Latin, French and English, has two hours each day unoccupied. Parents wishing to embrace a good opportunity of improving their children, will please address CURA, at the *Times* Office.

PRIVATE SCHOOL.—REMOVAL.—The Academy of Music and the Languages, Mrs. G. H. CALDWELL, Principal, has been removed from No. 298 Pacific-st., to 7 Schermerhorn-st., between Court and Clinton sts.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York, No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.—Pupils can commence at any time. Circulars, explaining time and terms, can be had at the Academies.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY.—No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York; Montague Hall, Brooklyn. The School is now open. Pupils can join at any time, the quarter commencing from the day of entry. Practicing Class every Saturday Evening for grown persons. Gentlemen's Evening Class Monday and Thursday, at 7½ P. M. Soirées given as usual.

MR. CHARRUAUD'S DANCING SCHOOL—Is now open at No. 56 East 13th-st., west of Broadway, on every Wednesday and Saturday, at 12 M. and 3½ o'clock P. M., for ladies, misses and masters. A class for gentlemen is forming, Monday and Thursday, at 7½ P. M.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SUPERLATIVE PIANO-FORTES, No. 385 Broadway. THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT. T. H. CHAMBERS.

HAINES BROTHERS—Having recently enlarged their facilities for manufacturing their SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES, are now prepared to meet all orders for their instruments with promptness and dispatch. Our prices range from $200 to $600. Second-hand PIANOS taken in exchange and for sale at prices from $25 to $150. Manufactory Empire Works, 24th and 25th sts.
HAINES BROTHERS.
Wareroom corner of 2d-av. and 14th-st., New-York.

$3,000 WORTH OF PIANO-FORTES AT COST.—To close a concern; all new superior instruments, fully warranted, from the most celebrated makers of New-York and Boston; Æolians; double round corners, finished all around, French pattern, with all modern improvements at No. 80 Walker-street, close to Broadway. W. OSBORN & CO.
Call this week or you will be too late.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 88 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York. These pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

BACON AND RAVEN—Have (in consequence of the extension of Canal-st.) removed their PIANO-FORTE WAREROOM to No. 135 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of Piano-fortes warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

GREAT BARGAIN.—Elegant 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, metallic frame, cost $350, been used three months, would be sold at great sacrifice, as the owner leaves the City in a few days. Can be seen at No. 6 College-place from 10 to 3 o'clock.

COAL.

COAL—$5 25 PER TON; FLOUR, $10 PER BARREL.—People's Coal and Flour Office, No. 33 Broadway, is now delivering coal at $5 25 per ton, in New-York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City. Order your coal only at this office, to keep down the price. No monopoly.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

BUSSING, CROCKER & DODGE, No. 32 CLIFF-ST., Agents
BAY STATE SCREW COMPANY, TAUNTON, MASS., MANUFACTURERS. Gimlet-point Screws, Stove and Tire Bolts.

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.—No. 165 Canal-st., near Varick-st.—W. & H. VAN NOTE'S STOVE STORE.—We have a large assortment of the latest patterns of stoves, mantel-grates and kitchen-ranges for sale on reasonable terms. Stoves put up and pipe furnished for the same; grates set, stoves and ranges lined and repaired, soapstone griddles; wholesale and retail.

HUDSON PIG IRON.—No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and is superior for all purposes to Scotch Pig. Other numbers are excellent for foundry, &c. For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

STRAW AND HAY CUTTERS—Hovey & Co.'s Patent, at the Manufactory price, for sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON FOR CAR WHEELS, &c.—For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—In the auction business. A party having $1,500 or more, and wishing to join a person already established in the business, can hear of a chance seldom occurring, and would not at present if the advertiser had as much capital as his business required. No Miss Nancy or Mr. Busybody need answer this unless they are ready for business, without six months' time to consider on it. Address, with name and residence, BUSINESS, care R. W. RICHARDS, No. 307 Broadway.

$5,000.—WANTED—A party having from five to ten thousand dollars to invest in the manufacture of compounds that are new in the market, and from the sale of which a large fortune can be obtained in a short space of time. The party may have the business entirely in his own name, and under his special charge and direction. Apply at No. 22 Platt-st., third floor.

FIRST-CLASS MEDICINE AND FANCY STORE FOR SALE.—An old established stand, situated in a good business place, in the City, and now commanding a good trade; no opposition in that part of the City. The stock and fixtures, with lease, will be sold on easy terms. There is also attached a large assortment of confectionery, which is included. Apply personally, or by letter, to G. P. SUYDAM, No. 288 Greenwich-st., or address M. D., this office.

CALIFORNIA.—An active business man (mechanic) established in business in this place, who lived for a number of years in California, is desirous to return there soon, and to act as agent or take commission for various businesses; is ready to travel there in business. Best references can be given. Address H. CALIFORNIA, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—A livery stable up town, near 5th-av. It is doing a first-rate business, and pays a low rent. It will be sold cheap and on easy terms to a responsible party. Inquire of L. S. ASHLEY, No. 15 Nassau-st., corner of Pine, over the Bank of the Commonwealth.

$10,000.—TO STOCK BROKERS.—A business man with the above amount of cash, would like to make an arrangement with a house already established, or to meet a partner on equal terms. Address, Mr. CASH, *Times* office.

$5,000.—ONE-HALF OF A SAFE AND EXCELLENT BUSINESS—Now in successful operation, may be had for this sum. Particulars on application to W. J. C., at the office of the *Times*.

$1,000.—Any person wishing to invest this amount in a business that will clear over $10,000 a year, can learn of an opportunity by addressing a line to A. W., *Times* Office. Agents need not apply.

PRESERVE YOUR TEETH.—Prof. JOHNSON'S ORRIS TOOTH SOAP—Effectually removes the Tartar, and thus prevents the teeth decaying; maintains the whiteness and polish of the enamel, hardens the gums and improves the breath. No. 317 Bowery.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS.—A lot of ORDWAY & ELMER'S celebrated make of sleighs of the best patterns, and those, and equal to any for style, workmanship or durability. For sale at manufacturers' prices at No. 123 Wooster-st. ORDWAY & ELMER.

FOR SALE.

[illegible] ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY [illegible] 2,000,000 OF ACRES OF SELECTED FARM AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARDS, [illegible] on long credits and at low rates of interest.

They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of this Railroad, which runs from the extreme North to the extreme South of the State of Illinois. It passes, from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 700 miles of this road throws open the lands for cultivation. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.

The soil is a dark, rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.

The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and sometimes fencing. Wheat sown on new turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for Corn or Wheat, at $2 to $2 50 per acre. By judicious management farms may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

The large yield on the cheap lands of Illinois, over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road afford a growing home demand for farm produce.

Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points, at from $1 50 to $4 the ton or cord.

Parties having in view Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota, for their future homes, should take into consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of railroads; that the conveniences of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, direct to the great Eastern market, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $10 to $15 per acre higher than in Government lands in Iowa. In other words, that it costs so much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this railroad.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1855, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual instalments—the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract.

By the 23d section of the Act of the Legislature, approved 10th February, 1851, these lands are free from taxation until they are paid for, and a deed of conveyance granted to the purchaser.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, but it must be understood that one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits at six per cent. per annum may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash, in which case the Company's Construction Bonds will be received as cash.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rates of interest charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five-fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Large Plats, showing the precise location of the lands throughout the State, may be seen at the office. Small pocket Plats, as a guide to any part of the Company's lands, and pamphlets, containing interesting information accompanied by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago.
CHARLES M. DU PUY, JR.,
Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A three-story brick house with two lots of ground, on 6th-av., 125 feet south of 125th-st., being in Harlem. A part can remain on bond and mortgage. Also, one lot of ground on 9th-av., between 98th and 99th sts. One lot of ground on 98th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Four lots of ground in the village of Mount Vernon, Westchester County. Four lots of ground in the village of Union Port, Westchester County. Two lots of ground in the village of Mount Pleasant, near Hoboken, New-Jersey. Inquire of STEPHEN BROOKER, No. 26 Clinton-st., or 294 Division-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A superior, first class, four story brown stone house, near Union Park. The lot is full size. The house contains all the modern improvements, and the neighborhood is an unexceptionable one. Possession would be given within a short time, or the property would be sold subject to a lease to a first class tenant, at a rent that would afford an interest of over 12 per cent. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—A number of houses in Yonkers: one with 3 lots of ground, two-story double house, price $4,500; one first-class house, half acre of ground, price $7,000; one country seat, about two acres, on the bank of the river, price $14,000. Most of the money can remain on bond and mortgage; and many other and vacant lots. For description, apply at No. 289 Broadway, New-York. PETER H. FOSTER.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A brown stone front house, 20x47; lot 98 feet 9 inches deep; finished with all the modern improvements. Situated No. 75 East 29th-st., in a well improved neighborhood, being three stories high with basement and under cellar. Price $9,950. Terms easy. Inquire of J. W. FRELDER, No. 112 Lexington-av.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE.—1 first-class tenement and store, in 29th-st., near 2d-av.; 2 first-class brick houses, in Second place, Brooklyn, with piazza; 1 country residence and 25 lots attached, on the Hudson River; 1 country residence and two acres attached in Newtown; 8 acres at Fort Washington City, 96 lots, 25 by 100; 5 lots in Second-place, 26 by 183⅓, City of Brooklyn; 2 lots in the City of Newark, near City Hall; 4 lots in Olinville, near William's Bridge, Westchester Co.; 13 lots in the City of Yonkers, on the banks of the Hudson; 38 lots on the banks of the Hudson River; 3 lots on 76th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; 1 brown-stone house in 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; 7 lots on the 3d-av. and 109th-st. corner; 3 lots on the corner of 5th-av. and 119th-st.; 1 marble store on Court-st., near City Hall, Brooklyn; 800 shares Brown-stone Quarry Stock; 500 do. Gold Mining Stock; 3,000 acres heavy timbered land in the State of Iowa; 2,400 acres of the finest quality of Prairie land, in Iowa. Cash, Illinois land, and good available securities wanted in exchange for the whole or part of the above property. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, Hanover Bank Building.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the place upon which he now resides, situated in the township of Hamptonburg, Orange County, N. Y., four miles from the New-York and Erie Railroad Depôt, at Goshen, consisting of nine-two and a half acres, of first rate land, well watered and fenced, and suitably divided. The house is nearly new, built in the best style, with every convenience for dairy operations, containing eight sleeping rooms, two large parlors, dining room, basement kitchen, &c. The outbuildings comprise a large barn, hay and carriage house, and wood house, all in thorough repair and good order. Fruit of every description in abundance. Full particulars may be obtained on application to THOMAS MONAHAN, No. 165 Front-st.; M. B. Stafford, No. 152 Fulton-st., or the subscriber on the premises. Address Goshen Post-Office. WILLIAM H. BEERS.

FARM FOR SALE.—Beautifully situated on the bank of the Raritan River, (30 miles from New-York,) within half a mile of Railroad Depôt at Bound Brook, N. J. The house and out-buildings are large and in excellent order, and the ground (a sandy loam) in a high state of cultivation. Either fifty or ninety acres will be sold with the buildings, and a portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Inquire of CAMMANN & HERDER, No. 30 Water-st., on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday, other days of the same parties at Bound Brook or Somerville, or of the proprietor on the premises. JOHN BURKE.

FARM FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—About 100 acres, 23 miles from New-York, about 2 miles from railroad station on either Harlem or New-Haven Railroads—some 20 acres in white-oak, locust, &c., the balance in orchards of choice fruit, meadow and plow-land; good water, healthy, good farmhouse and outbuildings. Will be sold on reasonable terms. Part can remain at 6 per cent. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

MURRAY-HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP.—Two splendid new brown stone-front houses, each 25 by 50, three stories, basement and sub-cellar; lots half the block in depth; on the southerly side of 38th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Apply to WILLIAM A. WHITBECK, No. 85 Nassau-st.

$3,500.—DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE—And store connected, and an assorted stock of dry goods and groceries, located in a pleasant manufacturing village in Connecticut, three and a-half hours by Railroad from New-York. The building is nearly new and in good repair; goods fresh and in good order. The present owner wishes to remove West, and therefore will sell on reasonable terms. To a person preferring the country, and a safe business for a small outlay of capital, this is an opportunity not often met with. For further particulars call or address at Room No. 8 Hamilton Building, corner Broadway and Barclay-st., from 9 to 12 A. M., or 3 to 5 o'clock P. M. COUNTRY MERCHANT.

8,000 ACRES OF LAND—Situated in the most central and settled parts of Texas, for sale cheap, for cash, or exchanged for City, Brooklyn, or New-York State property, or merchandise. Apply to CYRUS M. HARTWICK, No. 303 Broadway, room 1.

$2,800.—GREAT BARGAIN—FOR SALE—A three-story and basement brick house in Prince-st., between Myrtle and Fulton avs., Brooklyn. Half Cash. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

200 ACRES FOR SALE IN VERMONT—Good timber land, about 12 miles from Middlebury, on Rutland Railroad, near mills and improvements. Cheap, very cheap, for cash. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

$150.—FOR SALE.—A SMALL FARM of six acres of land on Long Island, 30 miles from New-York. There is a small house, not quite finished. There is some furniture and tools. Real estate agents need not apply. Inquire at 90 West 16th-st., in the basement.

TWO ORANGE COUNTY FARMS FOR SALE—One of 138 acres, near Newburg and Vails Gate Depôt, and one of 160 acres, near Salisbury Mills Depôt, Orange County, N. Y. Inquire of ROBERT L. CASE, No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

LOT FOR SALE.—25 feet by 100 feet 5 inches, on the South side of 50th-st., 150 feet West of 3d-av., between 3d and 2d avs., will be sold low for cash. Title perfect and free of all encumbrances. Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

ALCOHOL, CAMPHENE, &c.—For the better accommodation of my customers and those who have business with me, I hereby give notice that I have taken the store No. 165 Pearl-st., where I shall be pleased to receive and promptly execute orders for Alcohol, 95 per cent., 85 per cent., and 100 per cent. above proof, of unequaled purity; also, Camphene, Burning Fluid, and Cologne Spirits, at the lowest market prices.
JAMES A. WEBB, No. 165 Pearl-st.
Manufactory, No. 37 Hammersley-st.

ATTENTION!—TARGET COMPANIES will find a new assortment of new styles of prizes for target excursions, which the subscribers can confidently recommend for beauty and cheapness. Call on SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—[illegible] with from 2 to 10 [illegible] and attached to each. Rent very low [illegible] who will take care of the [illegible] and ornamental trees and shrubbery. The access of the houses are good for conveyance; the steamer will [illegible]. For full particulars apply to R. L. RIKER, No. 159 Nassau-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET.—Near Wall Street, an eligible dwelling, the house has every modern convenience; in perfect order, was furnished new last spring. Will be let for $1,100 to a responsible tenant who will purchase the furniture. Apply to JOHN BRAINERD, Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, or address, post paid, care of JAMES A. TILFORD, grocer, No. 1 Clark-st.

HOUSE TO LEASE—On favorable terms on Broadway. Can be altered to suit any business. Apply to J. R. GRIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 3 P. M.

FIRST FLOOR, BASEMENT, AND UNDER-CELLAR TO LET—Of store No. 58 Liberty-st., first door west of Broadway. Apply at 119 Pearl-st.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET.—And one bedroom on 3d floor, with basement in house No. 47 2d-av., to a small family only. Inquire of DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, Real Estate and House Agent, No. 40 2d-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—The commodious English basement house, No. 100 12th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs. The furniture, all new one year since, and of good quality. Would be let with all necessaries for a family for six months, or more, if desired. Immediate possession given. Can be seen between 12 and 4 o'clock P. M. Apply on the premises, or at No. 129 Pearl-st., first floor.

TWO PARLORS TO LET.—A private family without children, would let to one or two gentlemen or a gentleman and his wife, two elegant parlors, either separately or together, with the exclusive use of bath on the same floor, with or without partial board. The house is located at No. 224 4th-st., opposite Washington-square.

WATER POWER TO LEASE—For a term of years, a Water Power at New-Castle, Westchester Co., N. Y., about one mile from the depôt of the Harlem Railroad. To those who want to erect a factory to suit their purpose this is a favorable opportunity. For further particulars, inquire of L. & V. KIRBY & CO., Nos. 35 and 37 Vesey-st., New-York.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—$2,500 will be invested as capital, and a large building and wharf rented very low on a tide-water stream about two miles from the City of New-York, with half-hourly communication by ferry and Railroad. Address REX, at this office, stating the proposed business, &c., &c.

HOTEL NEAR BROADWAY TO LET OR LEASE—The large five-story building corner of Broome and Elm sts., lately occupied by Madame Mouton, as a first-class French and Spanish hotel. Possession immediately. Also, the house No. 7 Leight-st., near Canal. Apply to L. SUYDAM, No. 156 Waverley-place near 6th-av.

GOOD DWELLING TO LET AT A LOW RENT.—Four three story and basement brick buildings, Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, on Sandford-st., Williamsburg; rent $150 a year, will be put in first-rate order for a good tenant. Apply at No. 124 Nassau-st.

PART OF A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE TO LET—With all the modern improvements, such as gas, bath-room, hot and cold water, etc., to a small family of grown persons. Rent low to a good tenant. Inquire on the premises, 44 East 11th-st. between 2d and 3d-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—Parties wishing relief from fatigues of housekeeping, can rent a house to a young widow lady, and be guaranteed comforts of a home as equivalent. Must have privilege of taking a few select boarders, (single gentlemen preferred.) The highest reference will be given. Address Mrs. M. M., Lower Post-Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—In 22d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.—three-story; three rooms deep, first floor; and has all the conveniences for a small genteel family. Rent, $125 per month. Apply, at 12 o'clock, to R. C. READ, No. 63 South-st.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—Part of a genteel house, in a desirable location in the XVIIIth Ward, to a family without children. Apply at No. 191 Front-st.

TO LET—At No. 600 Broadway, one store with shelves and counter, with large basement, rent $500, and different furnished and unfurnished rooms in several single.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS.—The two handsome 5-story stores, Nos. 37 and 35 Canal-st., near Broadway, just finished and complete in all respects. Apply to DUBOIS & VANDERVOORT, No. 37 Water-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET.—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—Steady power and light rooms, at $4, near Broadway, by Mr. GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 108 Cliff-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.—TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
We will supply orders promptly. Warrants always on hand.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner of all the States, No. 134 Warren-st. Naturalized Citizens must produce certificates. Also, BOUNTY LAND, PENSIONS, EXTRA PAY, &c., procured by J. B. N.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO. No. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS, Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE.
CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 48 William-st.

STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The books for Subscription to the Capital Stock of the STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY will be opened on the 15th of September, and remain open until the 15th of October, at the following places:
New-York, at Mechanics' Banking Association.
Amboy, N. J., at John Manning.
Tottenville, S. I., at Ephraim Totten.
Rossville, S. I., at H. S. Seguine.
South Side, S. I., at Gilbert A. Cole.
Richmond, S. I., at D. D. Ryers.
New-Dorp, S. I., at Patten House.
An installment of ten per cent. will be required, payable on the 15th of October, at MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION. By order of the Directors.
JOSEPH H. SEGUINE, President.

New-York, Nov. 19, 1855.
TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MANSFIELD AND SANDUSKY CITY, SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK, AND COLUMBUS AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Committee of Bondholders appointed at the meeting held here in July last, have obtained from the Court in Ohio, an extension of time to complete the arrangement there proposed and accepted, to the 1st of December next, by which time it is hoped that the remaining Bondholders who have not signed the agreement will do so, as full three-fourths of them have already done so. All Bondholders who have not signed the agreement, are requested to send in their names, and amount held by each, prior to 1st December, that the holders of the Bonds may be known to the Committee. H. GIBSON, No. 38 Pearl-st.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. CO., No. 1 Hanover-st.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Holders of 7 per cent. Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, passed at its last May session, the Treasurer is authorized and prepared to exchange for the outstanding Bonds bearing 7 per cent. interest, and not secured by mortgage, bonds, authorized by the before-mentioned act, bearing 6 per cent. interest, and secured by an only mortgage on the Company's road, franchises, &c. Said exchange will be made at this office until further notice.—By order of the Directors.
New-York, Oct. 19, 1855. WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

NOTICE—IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Stockholders of the Erie and Northeast Railroad Company, to meet at the office of said company, in the City of Erie, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of accepting or rejecting the act of Assembly, approved the 9th Oct., 1855, entitled "An act to repeal the charter of the Erie and Northeast Railroad Company, and to provide for disposing of the same."
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. C. SPENCER, Secretary.
OFFICE ERIE & N. E. R. R. Co., ERIE, Nov. 7, 1855.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.—We draw on
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
Payable at sight, in sums of £1 upwards, at 25 per £1.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
We will forward Drafts to any address in this or the Old Country, on receipt of a remittance.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1855.—The annual election for seven Directors of this Institution, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-House, No. 38 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 3d day of December next.
The poll will open at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 2 o'clock P. M. JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That 5 per cent. on the Capital Stock of the American Glass Silvering Co. will be required to be paid at the Office of said Company, No. 28 Dunne-st., on or before the 6th of December next. By order of the Board of Directors.
A. B. SEDGWICK, Secretary.
New-York, Monday, Oct. 22, 1855.

JOHN G. WESTON & CO., No. 36 Wall-st. (Office of Messrs. F. P. James & Co.,) New-York.—Stocks and Bonds of every description bought and sold strictly on commission. Refer to Bank of the Republic, Bank of North America.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—On commission only, and business paper and loans negotiated by E. O. CROMMELIN, No. 10 Wall-st., office of Wheeler Bros. & Co.

$7,500.—WANTED—For one year, on a second mortgage upon first-class improved property in the immediate vicinity of the Everett House. Security abundant, and two first-rate bondsmen. A fair bonus will be paid. Address Box No. 864 Post-Office.

$3,000.—TO LOAN.—On mortgage of real estate in the City of New-York, worth double the amount. EDWARD A. FRASER, No. 302 Broome-st.

INSURANCE.

[illegible] MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New-York, for the three months ending [illegible] 1855. [illegible]

[illegible financial statement]

Total.
Forfeited, cancelled, surrendered, expired and dead.
Amount at risk, 1st Nov. 1855.
Number of Policies running 1st Aug., 1855. Issued since.
Total.
Forfeited, cancelled, surrendered, expired and dead.
Policies running 1st Nov., 1855.
Increase in amount at Risk.
Increase in Policies.
Increase in amount of Investments.
I. ABBATT, Secretary. F. S. WINSTON, President.

TRUSTEES.

Fred. S. Winston,	Richard Patrick,	Alfred Edwards,
Millard Fillmore,	Joseph Blunt,	Lucius Robinson,
David Hoadley,	Nath'l Hayden,	S. B. Babcock,
Wm. V. Brady,	Jonathan Miller,	R. H. Moulton,
Henry A. Smythe,	Abraham Bininger,	C. G. Bredman,
Rob't H. M'Curdy,	J. P. Yelverton,	Cephas H. Norton,
J. V. L. Pruyn,	John Wadsworth,	J. P. Treadwell,
William Betts,	Wm. J. Bunker,	[illegible]
Isaac G. Pearson,	S. M. Cornell,	Wm. H. Popham,
William Moore,	S. E. Sproulls,	E. Edmiston,
John H. Swift,	John M. Stuart,	W. Smith Brown,
Eugene Dutilh,	Hamlin Blake,	George R. Clark,

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 34 Wall-st.
CASH CAPITAL, $150,000, WITH LARGE SURPLUS.

TRUSTEES.
Charles H. Russell, Daniel E. Fearing, Wm. H. Russell, Aug. C. Downing, Gustavus E. Lamar, Wm. E. Dunscomb, N. H. Wolfe, Isaac Townsend, James Warren, Arthur Leary, M. W. Hamilton, John Steward, Jr., Robert B. Minturn, Reuben Withers, Edward G. Coster, Joseph Gaines, Jos. Gaillard, Jr., J. M. Waterbury, George Curtis, George T. Adee, John J. Aubepin, [illegible] A. Dubois, [illegible], Peter Hall, Robert S. Hone, Henry V. Hoffman, [illegible] Anthony, Jr., J. F. G. Foster, John A. C. Gray,

New-York, Jan. 11, 1855.
The Trustees of this Company have this day declared, in conformity with their Charter, a dividend of FOUR AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT., on their Capital Stock, payable on demand to the Stockholders, in Cash and Scrip.
And also, a further dividend of TWENTY PER CENT. payable in Scrip to the assured, on policies issued by the Company, which have terminated within the fiscal year ending 31st December last.
The Charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the shareholders, at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, the remaining profits are to be equally divided between the Policy-holders in Scrip bearing interest, which Scrip is not to be paid off until the net profits, together with the Capital Stock, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.
This Company establishes no Agencies but insures against fire all over the United States, through reputable houses in this City.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.
New-York, March 1, 1855.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1855.
The Scrip, as per above notice, is now ready. Parties entitled to the same will please call for it at the office of the Company.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CASH CAPITAL $250,000.—Office No. 58 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange. This Company continues to insure Merchandise, Buildings, Household Furniture, Vessels in Port, their Cargoes, &c. against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

DIRECTORS.

Hugh Laing,	Joseph Walker,	Cor. W. Lawrence,
Charles R. Swords,	Stuart C. Marsh,	John Crumby,
D. Henry Haight,	Leo. S. Suarez,	A. R. Eno,
Joseph W. Corlies,	Wm. K. Strong,	Geo. Griswold, Jr.
Thomas Small,	Geo. A. Townsend,	D. Al'gd Cushman,
Alfred Willis,	Alva S. Laing,	Benj. Lodlow, Jr.
Effing. Townsend,	Silas Brown,	John Penfold,
Joseph Lawrence,	S. T. Nicoll,	John Watson,
Samuel Willets,	Joseph D. Taylor,	Noah S. Hunt,
J. H. Ransom,	Robert B. Bruce,	U. J. Smith,
	Sylvester L. H. Ward,	John A. Bogert.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES E. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
JOHN HARRY, Surveyor.

MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office No. 68 Wall-st. This Company, with a cash capital of $250,000, and a large surplus, safely invested, insures against loss or damage by Fire, only stocks of merchandise, household furniture, buildings, ships in port and their cargoes, on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Pitt Palmer,	John Steward,	Moses Taylor,
Sam'l F. Mott,	Jas. Colles,	Lyman Denison,
Wm. F. Mott,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Edwin D. Morgan,
Rufus L. Lord,	Richard Tighe,	Sidney Mason,
Wm. W. Fox,	Peter Cooper,	John Caswell,
Thos. Barron,	Henry Ellsworth,	L. S. Suarez,
Aug. H. Ward,	Robt. R. Minturn,	Jon'n Thorne.

WM. PITT PALMER, President.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CAPITAL, $150,000.—Office, No. 231 Broadway, corner of Chambers.
WILLIAM H. DE GROOT, President.
HENRY B. DAWSON, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 17, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to PLATT ADAMS, an individual banker, (New-York Stock Bank, Durham, Greene County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent. jy18, '56-law6yW

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Sept. 29, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to C. SMITH, an individual banker, (Northern Canal Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up. [illegible] D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Nov. 19, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York, a Banking Association, must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up. n23, '56-law2yW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 9, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to H. VAIL, an individual banker, (Dutchess County Bank, Amenia,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up. M. SCHOONMAKER, Superintendent. jy11 '56-lawlyW

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st., New-York, next to the cor. of Greenwich-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $5 to $500.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
VARNUM [illegible], Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—No. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham-st.—SIX PER CENT. Interest will be paid by this Bank after the 1st of January next on all sums under $500, and 5 per cent. on all sums of $500 and upward. The Bank open daily from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M.
PETER H. TITUS, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—No. 382 3d-av., one door above 21st-st. Open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M., and Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. WM. B. PLATT, President.
H. LOWNSBURY, Sec'y. JAS. E. KELLER, Vice-Pres't.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and its most successful competition with the best of foreign makes, with confidence depend upon always obtaining an adequate supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself. Price and terms [illegible].
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 92 Wall-st.

KINDLING WOOD.—[illegible] Kindling Wood [illegible] per load, delivered, $2 50 [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

Henry T. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY T. LEEDS & CO. Will sell by auction, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 111 Nassau-st., near Beekman, elegant parlor suites, chamber do., library and secretary book cases, wardrobes, sideboards, dressing-corner stands, book stands, centre side and sofa tables, mahogany, walnut and maple bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, mattresses, feathers, bolsters and pillows, sofakins, chairs, lounges, sofas, extension dining tables, desks, table cutlery, vases, glassware, &c. Catalogues on morning of sale.

J. L. Waldron, Auctioneer.

H. C. EVANS WILL CONTINUE THE SALE of Furs at the store No. 62 William corner of Cedar-st., at 10½ o'clock on MONDAY, the 19th of Nov., and during the week until the whole of the magnificent stock is sold, consisting of fine Russian sables, martens, fitchas, lynx, gentlemen's fur gloves and robes, and a variety of sleigh robes.

AT THE BAZAAR, No. 21 CROSBY-ST., will be sold on WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock, Twenty Horses, suitable for all purposes; Also, second-hand wagons, shafts and double harnesses, saddles, &c.
JOHN H. GATFIELD, Proprietor.

MEDICAL.

WHY FEMALES SUFFER IN HEALTH.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.

BY DR. A. M. MAURICEAU,
Professor of Diseases of Women.

One Hundredth Edition (50,000) 12mo, pp. 250.

A standard work of established reputation, found classed in the catalogues of the great Trade Sales of New-York, Philadelphia, and other cities, and sold by the principal booksellers in the United States.

Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering, as well as the unpleasantness of making known to, or making inquiry of, a physician in respect to the numberless ailments to which she is subject. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand.

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from prolapsus uteri, (falling of the womb,) or from fluor albus, will quickly find in the pages the means of prevention, amelioration, and relief.

Much distress of mind, as well as thousands peculiarly, might be saved to every husband, if the simplest laws appertaining to the marriage state were better understood. That they are not better understood is traceable to that fastidious and almost commendable sensitiveness that will rather suffer than consult or converse with even a medical man in respect to complaints peculiar to the female only.

In a copy of *"The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion,"* every female has a physician that knows and describes her every sensation, feeling and ailment, and which she can consult at all times without violence to her sensitiveness.

Extract of Letter from a Gentleman in Dayton, Ohio.

DAYTON, May 1, 1847.

Dr. A. M. Mauriceau—*My Dear Sir:* My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every successive one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of, and concluding some matter reaching my case, on its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife, on learning that the great discovery of M. M. Desomeaux provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this, one another year would have rained over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave and my children left motherless.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; Sherman & Co., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Depuis & Davenport, Tribune Building, cor. Nassau and Spruce sts.; Jas. Miller, No. 149 Liberty-st., New-York; Joseph Tunkas, Mobile; also, T. B. Peterson, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1 a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. Mauriceau, office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,284, New-York Post-Office.

CAUTION—CONTEMPTIBLE IMPOSITION.—Spurious editions, with nearly similar titles, are attempted to be palmed off. See that Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is on title page.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common native weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 300 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

One to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of scrofulas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising: first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1845, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 3 years, dessert spoonful; children from 1 to 3 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, OREVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RIDLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSTER & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 176 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, 300, 240 pages, 25 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the most disgusting results of the secret vice of youth; also, the best method of treatment for the same in all the stages, as practised by the great physician of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. G. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

HAVE YOU A COUGH? Try BYRAM'S MEDICATED COUGH CANDY—purely vegetable, and of a delicious flavor. For sale by all druggists, in large rolls. Price only sixpence. Wholesale depôt, No. 118 William-st., New-York. BENJ. FARLEES, Agent.

MRS. W. S., FEMALE PHYSICIAN, has pleasant rooms and good attendance for ladies requiring medical aid during confinement. A letter addressed to Mrs. W. S., Broadway Post-Office, will meet with prompt attention.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

SAILING DAYS.
5TH AND 24TH OF EACH MONTH.

FOUR DOLLARS PER OCEAN TO OCEAN, BY PANAMA RAILROAD—TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS BAGGAGE FREE—THROUGH FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.—The United States Mail Steamship Company intend to dispatch for Aspinwall, on TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the well-known and favorite steamship EMPIRE CITY, Commander H. WINSLOW. Passengers and Mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship SONORA, RICHARD WHITING, Commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco. The subscribers informed the P. M. S. S. Co. always have one or more extra steamers lying at Panama ready for use, to avoid any possible detention of Passengers or Mails. For passage apply to I. W. RAYMOND, at the only office of the Companies, No. 177 West-st., cor. Warren-st., New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—DAYS OF SAILING CHANGED TO 2ND AND 24TH OF EACH MONTH. NEW YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, via NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company, of Nicaragua, Proprietors.—Through in advance of the mail—700 miles shorter than any other route. Twenty-five pounds of Baggage free. The splendid steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, (2,500 tons burthen,) Captain THELKELDAUGH, will leave Pier No. 1, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., for Punta Arenas, on SATURDAY, Nov. 24, connecting with the steamship UNCLE SAM, (2,000 tons burden,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route; having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. The proprietors can now assure the public that the Isthmus is entirely free from disease and that the old difficulties in Nicaragua have ceased. Peace has been made between the contending parties and not the slightest interruption in the Transit between the Oceans need be apprehended. For information or passage, apply only to CHAS. MORGAN, Agent, No. 3 Bowling-green. Stamped letters taken for 6¢ each.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND GRAND-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent for the last six months, payable on and after the first day of December next. The transfer book will be closed from the 20th inst. until the day of payment.
A. L. STAATS, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors have declared a dividend of 4 per cent, on the capital stock, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th to the 30th inst., inclusive. By order of the Board.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

EXTRA AND GENUINE BREAT—Cambric and Muslin, Linen and Veil, in sale in sale room of the Wholesale Tents and Veil, in sale in sale room of the Wholesale Tents and Veil, in sale in sale room of the Wholesale Tents

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Dr. Hare will Lecture on Spiritualism.

Dr. Hare, of Philadelphia, of world-wide renown, some years since embraced the theories of Spiritualism. The following correspondence explains itself. Through it the public will be gratified to know that the Doctor will lecture on this subject next Friday evening in the Tabernacle.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Prof. Robert Hare, M. D.—Sir: Having a high appreciation of your abilities and life-long labors as a man of science; and learning that you have recently been employing your vast resources of ingenuity and experience in the investigation of the current phenomena known by some as "Spiritual Manifestations," and having, moreover, been informed that you have, in this investigation, employed such mechanical apparatus and other contrivances as, in your judgment, were calculated to preclude all possible deception, and exhibit the precise nature of the agent involved in the production of the phenomena aforesaid—the undersigned, citizens of New-York, would respectfully invite you to explain your experiments, with their results, in a public lecture, in this City, to be delivered at your earliest convenience. Signed by

Drs. John W. Draper, John B. Crane, Robert P. Gibson, [illegible], R. Ogden Doremus, R. H. Bevis, A. [illegible], H. M. Banks, A. M. Jones, C. R. [illegible], Kirby, John F. Gray, J. H. Thomas, G. [illegible], James H. Allen, Robert T. Hallock, [illegible], C. Knapp, J. H. Carnochan, [illegible], Messrs. Jos. T. Derrickson, L. S. [illegible], C. Reynolds, J. H. W. Toohey, S. T. [illegible], Wm. M. Roe, Edward E. Collins, John Bigelow, John Cochran, Isaac V. Fowler, John Odell, and more than one hundred additional names are appended to the call.

DR. HARE'S REPLY.

To Messrs. John W. Draper, M. D., E. E. Collins, and others:—Gentlemen: The letter bearing your signatures, in which I am honored with an invitation to give an exposition of my inquiries respecting Spiritual Manifestations, is just received.

In reply to your request I hasten to say that it will gratify me much to comply with your wishes on Friday evening next. I am gratefully, your well wisher,

ROBERT HARE.

Nov. 20, 1855.

The Legislative Police Committee.

There was held yesterday morning a second meeting of the Joint Committee on Criminal Matters, when there was present all the members excepting Assemblyman Baker, who sent in a communication to the effect that it would be impossible for him to attend the sessions of the Committee prior to December 1. The answers to interrogatories by the District Attorneys of New-York and Queens, not yet being at hand, it was resolved to visit the City Prisons, and then to adjourn over for two weeks.

Heavy Robbery.

The dry goods store of Messrs. Gage, Sloan & Dunn, in Reade-street, was robbed on Monday night of silks, satins, velvets and other rich goods to the amount of upwards of $4,000. The thieves, it is thought, managed to secrete themselves in the store before it was closed for the night, as no marks of violence to doors or windows could be discovered. No trace of either property or thieves has yet been discovered.

Help the Children.

Rev. Mr. Thompson is to lecture, on Wednesday evening next, for the benefit of the Children's Aid Society, in the hall of the Spingler Institute, Union-square. His subject will be "Constantinople: Its Story and its Destiny." We trust, for the sake of the subject and the excellent charity he wishes to help, the public will give a good attendance.

Attempt to Fire a Building.

Officer White of the Seventeenth Ward, while patrolling his beat at 7½ o'clock this morning, discovered a fire under the show window of the dry goods store, No. 201 First-avenue. He extinguished the fire before much damage had been done.

The Harlem Railroad Case.

This is the fourth week of the suit of Ross Winans vs. The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, and the evidence is not yet concluded, as the defendants are now engaged in putting in their own rejoinder.

Colored Temperance Society.—The Church and Congregation of Shiloh Presbyterian Church (Dr. Pennington's) met last evening and formed a Temperance Society. The meeting was addressed by Hon. G. C. Lines, Rev. C. J. Warren, Rev. Dr. Pennington, Rev. R. P. Rogers and Geo. L. Lacey, Esq. A vote of thanks was given to the speakers, and after Doxology the meeting dispersed.

The tow-boat *Cayuga* left the City on Saturday with forty-eight barges and canal-boats in tow. This is the heaviest tow that has ever appeared on the North River.

The corner-stone of a chapel, about to be erected by the trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, will be laid to-day, the 21st inst., between 12 and 3 o'clock.

Rev. Mr. Cuyler, delivers a lecture on "Ups and Downs" this evening—an advertisement tells where—which, without a doubt, will be a racy one.

The "Independent Musketeers," H. L. Olvis, Commandant, went on a target excursion to Hoboken yesterday. They contended for twelve prizes.

Coroner's Inquests.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE.

A groom, named James Gaffney, residing at No. [illegible] Hudson-street, was found dead in his bed at an early hour yesterday morning. He is supposed to have committed suicide, as some weeks since he attempted to destroy himself by arsenic. The deceased was a very respectable man, and leaves a wife and two children. Coroner Hilton has taken charge of the body, and will conclude his inquisition thereon to-day.

DEATH FROM A FALL.

An inquest was held by Coroner Hilton at the New-York Hospital yesterday, on the body of Jacob Wise, who died from injuries received by a fall on the 24th of October, at the new building in Elizabeth-street, between Walker and Hester streets. Deceased was [illegible] years of age, and a native of Germany.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

But little business of interest was done at

The Tombs,

or any of the Police Courts yesterday, although the number of cases heard was quite large.

JOHN SMITH STILL LIVES.

That ubiquitous personage, known as John Smith, still lives. He turned up at the Tombs yesterday in a state of great distress. This time he hails from St. Johns, Canada East, and says he belongs to the barge [illegible], now lying at the foot of Twenty-second-street, North River. He further says that while in West Broadway, at about 1½ o'clock yesterday morning, he was hailed by a slipper, called Ann Cuff, who was cruising the street in search of a prize, and solicited to accompany her home. He accepted the invitation, and was towed to No. 41 Thomas-street. On arriving at the house, Ann felt very dry of course, and Smith feeling liberal, gave her a quarter to obtain a drink. She left, but soon returned, with a beverage, some of which she pretended to take, and offered the rest to Smith, who drank it all down, declaring it to be excellent. He soon after felt very stupid, and was ere long asleep. He has an indistinct recollection of feeling some one fumbling about his pocket, containing $146 in bills and specie. In a moment after the light was blown out, and Cuff, seizing him violently, told him to start. He jumped up, and feeling of his pocket, found that he had been robbed of all his money. He made a grab for Anna, but only grabbed her shawl, and continuing the pursuit, made a misstep, and tumbled down stairs. On reaching the street he gave the alarm, when Officers Bell and Webb, of the Fifth Ward Police, seeing the girl run off, followed and arrested her. The money was not found on her person, but on searching the house soon after, the officers found $[illegible] of the stolen money. Ann was locked up, and subsequently admitted to having taken the money, which she said she had secreted under the stairs. But on returning with an officer to look after the treasure, it was gone, some accomplice having taken it away.

The prisoner was locked up for trial.

A FAMILY DIFFICULTY.

Louisa [illegible] made complaint that she was in bodily fear of a woman named Catharine Francis alias Booth, who she alleged had whipped her with a cow-hide, and threatened to do the same thing again. From further statements made it appears that the defendant was living with a man, supposed to be her husband, at a house in Howard-street, when the complainant, Louisa, came there to board. Booth, the husband of the defendant, fell in love with Louisa at first sight, and devoted nearly all his attention to her. He finally fitted up a house for her, and almost entirely neglected Catharine, who becoming enraged at such conduct, armed herself with a cowhide, proceeded to the house of Louisa, and managed to bestow a severe drubbing, and threatened to repeat the operation again should circumstances require. Hence the complaint. Catharine was held to bail.

Three Smart Gift Games.

A chivalrous "greeny," from Virginia, was defrauded out of $[illegible] in gold, at the foot of Forty-[illegible]-street, on Monday, by two thimblers, by means of the patent safe game. When the victim discovered his loss he drew his pistol, aimed it at the rogues, and told them to "surrender or die." They didn't surrender and didn't die, but escaped with their booty, by backing out of the scrape and away from the pistol. Why the Virginian didn't fire is very strange, and can be accounted for only by supposing he was "skeered." The Police are on the track of the swindlers.

[Advertisement.]

FALL AND WINTER

Stockings, Knit Undershirts and Drawers.

RAY'S UNRIVALED FABRICS.

Prepared expressly for the retail trade.

Excellent in material.

Approved in styles.

Superior in make.

Low in price.

Warm, soft, unshrinkable and durable.

Garments worthy the favor of a discerning public.

James E. Ray, Importer and Manufacturer,

No. 106 Bowery, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills, for the Cure of Sick Headaches and Biles.—These wonderful pills have been the means of restoring to health many persons pronounced incurable. The effect they have is mild, yet speedy, and as a family medicine they are unequaled. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

A Useful Invention.—The new Pen and Pencil Case (Lownd's Patent) made by Wilmarth, No. 44 Maiden-lane, will supersede all others on account of its compactness, durability and finished style of workmanship. It is made in gold and silver, and will well repay an examination. The work comes from the old manufactory of Anderson, Wilmarth & Co., in Spring-street.

[Advertisement.]

Tremendous Bargains in Clothing!—$25 for $8!! A large lot of fine Black Cloth Dress Coats, fashionably cut, beautifully made, and lined throughout with satin, well worth $25, selling at Evans' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st., at $8.

[Advertisement.]

Presentation.—The operators of the extensive Stone Works of Messrs. Johnson, Cox, Leslie & Co., at Spuyten Duyvil Creek, presented, on Saturday, 17th inst., to Mr. C. H. Bosworth, foreman of the moulding department, a valuable gold watch and chain, as a token of their respect, and for his always affable manner towards those under his charge.

[Advertisement.]

Not Half what they Cost.—The prices for new styles Fall and Winter dress goods at A. G. Colby's, No. 37 Third-avenue, has created an unusual excitement among the ladies. This fearful sacrifice is absolutely necessary in order to close out the concern by the 26th of the present month.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—To-night, a neat and pleasing entertainment is to be given at this house, viz.: "Yankee Jack," "Frisky Cobbler," and "Frolic of the Fairies," with dancing by Mlle. Angela, and singing by Mlle. Louise Duvielle.

[Advertisement.]

Shawls.—2,000 plaid long shawls only $5, worth $8; 1,200 square shawls only $2 50, worth $5. Also, broche shawls, long and square, at greatly reduced prices.

S. & M. E. Towle & Co.,

Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

The great Exhibition of Photographs—for which the Gold Medal was awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute, is now to be seen at the Gallery of Gurney & Fredericks, 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Hyatt's Patent Lights, 126 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

[Advertisement.]

Blake's Patent Fire-Proof Paint, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Evening Schools.

There are six evening schools in session in Brooklyn. Three for girls, three for boys, and one Colored School.

At the invitation of P. W. Bulkley, Esq., the active Superintendent of Schools, we have lately visited four of them.

First, the Boys' School, held in the Rooms of Grammar School No. 6, in Warren-street near Court. The number here on register is 407. The average attendance 209, under the charge of A. B. Clark, Esq., Principal of No. 13 Grammar School, assisted by F. D. Clark, B. F. Libby, Miss H. J. Garahan, Miss C. V. Dix and Miss M. J. Merritt, all Principals and Vice Principals of the large Day Schools.

The order and completeness of organization and classification are such as to demand warm commendation. The studies are the same as in our own evening schools. The proficiency as a general thing, is most satisfactory. The *Girls' School* in the same building, is under the care of Miss F. S. Tuthill, Principal of the Grammar School No. 6, aided by Misses Brooks and Carter. The number on register is 180, the average attendance, 85. The appearance was so interesting that we left with a determination to call again. Mr. Bulkley made a short telling address to the Boys and another to the Girls. The teachers are of the highest grade, and everything had been done liberally by the authorities in charge.

Next we called at the schools held in No. 1, at the corner of Adams and Concord streets.

The Boys' school is under the care of Josiah Reeve, Principal of Grammar School No. 8, in Middagh-street, aided by Mr. Rock, Mr. Seaford, Miss Brush and Miss A. D. Bancroft. The average attendance during the first eight weeks is 181. The highest weekly average 280, the lowest 162.

The pupils in this school are of a very intelligent class, and have made very good improvement in their various studies.

This was the first evening school established in Brooklyn five years since, and is larger and better than ever before. The teachers are all of the highest grade.

The Girls' school is held in the same building, under the care of Mrs. Denniston, aided by Miss R. A. Jones, Mrs. Murphy, and Miss M. A. Cullen. The attendance is 120, in four classes. The order, thorough organization, and classification, are quite unusual, and equal to that of our best schools. Our Evening-School Committee will have to look to their laurels, or the Brooklyn people will snatch them.

King's County Board of Canvassers.

The Kings County Board of Canvassers concluded their labors yesterday. Annexed we give the vote for a few officers. The vote for Secretary of State was as follows:

Ward	9,142	Headley	7,118
King	8,128	Hatch	1,377

The highest vote cast in the County was for Register, being 20,875. The total average vote for each office is about 20,500.

Stabbing Affray in South Brooklyn.

On Sunday afternoon last, a gang of rowdies broke into a porter-house, kept by Thomas Moore, in Van Brunt near Ewen-street, South Brooklyn, when they beat and stabbed Mr. Moore, injuring him so severely that he now lies in a very critical state, and also severely injuring a man named Michael Moran. Soon after, Officer Cain, of the Third District Police, succeeded in arresting two of the assailants, at Hamilton-avenue Ferry, while endeavoring to escape to New-York. They were committed by Justice Blackley to answer, when they gave their names as Jeremiah Wheeler and John Mahen. Both, it is said, belong to the notorious gang that haunts the lower end of Tillary-street.

Moore refuses to make any complaint against his assailants, but says if he lives he will get even with them.

Daring Burglary.

A burglar entered the house of Mr. D. C. Winslow, Sackett-street, Brooklyn, about 4 o'clock, yesterday morning, stealing money, &c. He entered the sleeping apartment of Mr. Winslow, and after taking his watch and money, locked the door and took the key, and in this manner he visited every room in the house. On proceeding to the servant girl's room he found her awake, and, presenting a knife, threatened her with instant death if she gave any alarm, and ordered her to show him through the house. She refused and a struggle between them ensued, which aroused Mr. Winslow, but as his door was locked, the thief escaped before he could get out or give any alarm.

This is the second case in this city within a week, where burglars have used a knife to intimidate inmates of the house where they were attempting to rob.

Kings County Republican General Committee.

This Committee keep up their organization, and have requested the Republicans in the several wards and towns of the County to elect each five members to represent them in Committee for the year 1856.

Launched.

At Setauket, L. I., on Saturday, Nov. 17th, from the yard of V. J. & M. Dickerson, a superior built schooner, of about 300 tons, called the *Julia Fox*. She is owned by Messrs. Floyd & Newins and others, of New-York, and is intended for the Southern and West India trade, and will be commanded by Capt. H. Learning.

Brooklyn Courts.

NOTICE TO THE LEGAL PROFESSION.

For the November term of the Kings County Circuit Court, commencing in Brooklyn on Tuesday next, all notes of issue must be filed with the County Clerk on or before to-morrow, (Thursday,) and that whether the cause be a new one, or one on the last calendar. They will then be placed on the November calendar, in the order of their respective dates of issue. The practice is different in New-York.

QUEENS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.

The November term of this Court will be held at Hempstead, commencing Monday of next week.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Calendar for This Day.—Nos. 28, 31, 33, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, Nov. 19, Mary E. wife of James M. Griffin, in the 42d year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the Church of the Nativity, Avenue C, on Thursday, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Monday, Nov. 19, Robert, youngest son of Isaac W. and Emeline E. Ayres, aged 2 years, 2 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning, at 9½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 176 West 20th-st. The remains will be conveyed to Manhasset, L. I., for interment.

In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 20, Ann M., wife of Ezra Denison.

Her relatives and friends are requested to attend her funeral, on Thursday, 22d inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Wm. G. Lyon, No. 259 West 21st-st.

In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 20, Jessie, the infant daughter of Horatio and Elizabeth Alice Bogert, aged 16 months.

The relatives are invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock, from No. 180 East 18th-st.

In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 20, of consumption, Josephine, daughter of the late Joseph Blackwell.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at St. Thomas' Church, Broadway, on Thursday, the 22d inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 20, after a short illness, Peter B Schermerhorn.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Grace Church, on Thursday, the 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 15, at No. 187 East 37th-st., Willie Lennis, aged 3 months. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 18, Mrs. Cornelia A., wife of John H. Hurtin, aged 46 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) from No. 21 Butler-st., at 1 o'clock P. M. The funeral service will be performed at Christ Church, corner of Clinton and Harrison sts., and the remains will be taken from thence to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

At East Chester, on Monday, Nov. 19, Chester Ely, son of Henry and Susan Wilkinson, aged one year and 9 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock, at the residence of James Seacore, East Chester.

At Manhasset, L. I., Nov. 19, Jacob Covert, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, at 1 o'clock, and at the Church at Manhasset at 2 o'clock, on Thursday, the 22d inst., without further invitation.

At North Hempstead, L. I., on Friday, Nov. 16, at his residence, Benjamin Tredwell, in the [illegible] year of his age.

In Methuen, Mass., on Wednesday, Nov. 14, John Prescott Bixby, aged 65 years.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 20.

$6,000	Virginia 6s	96	100	Erie Railroad	[illegible]
200	do	95½	200	do	[illegible]
25,000	Missouri 6s	89	300	do	[illegible]
20,000	do	80	200	do	[illegible]
1,000	Kentucky 6s	102	50	do	[illegible]
1,000	Erie Conv. bs. '62	79	100	do	[illegible]
500	Ill. Cen. R. R. bs.	79½	150	do	[illegible]
10,000	do	79½	200	do	[illegible]
2,500	do	79½	200	do	[illegible]
5,000	do	79½	200	do	[illegible]
10,000	do	79½	100	do	[illegible]
2,000	do	[illegible]	300	do	[illegible]
2,000	N. Y. C. 6s	86	10	Stonington Railroad	40
5,000	N. Y. C. 7s	104	20	Panama Railroad	[illegible]
1,000	C. & R. I. R. R. Bds	86	212	Reading Railroad	[illegible]
1,000	M. S. & N. I. Bds	[illegible]	100	do	[illegible]
65	Bank of America	114	100	do	[illegible]
10	B'k of the Republic	109	1100	do	[illegible]
55	Metropolitan Bank	110	200	do	[illegible]
50	Canton Co.	[illegible]	300	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	100	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	50	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	100	do	[illegible]
200	do	[illegible]	200	do	[illegible]
100	Nic. Transit Co.	[illegible]	100	do	[illegible]
50	do	[illegible]	250	do	[illegible]
50	do	[illegible]	100	do	[illegible]
300	do	[illegible]	300	Hud. R. R. R.	[illegible]
50	do	[illegible]	100	do	[illegible]
70	Penn. Coal Co.	90	11	do	[illegible]
10	do	[illegible]	50	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	[illegible]
60	do	[illegible]	100	do	[illegible]
800	Cumb. Coal Co.	[illegible]	40	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	74
1000	do	[illegible]	265	do	75
200	do	[illegible]	200	do	[illegible]
100	do	[illegible]	200	do	[illegible]
150	do	[illegible]	200	do	75
50	Ward Coal Co.	[illegible]	100	do	75
200	Gard. Gold Mine	[illegible]	400	do	74
250	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	[illegible]	100	do	75
25	do	[illegible]	21	Cleve. C. & Cin.	[illegible]
20	do	[illegible]	200	Harlem Railroad	[illegible]
50	do	[illegible]			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following bonds and mortgages were sold at auction by A. H. Nicolay, by order of Thomas A. Watson, Esq., receiver of the National Exchange Insurance Co.

$1,500	Bd. F. Campbell, & mrt. on 2 lots 55th-st.	$525
1,500	Bd. F. Campbell, & mrt. on 2 lots 56th-st.	525
600	Bd. F. Campbell, & mrt. land Canajoharie	100
200	Bd. W. Donnelly, & mrt. lot 3d-av. Brook	100
200	Bd. Jos. Turner, & mrt. lot 3d-av. Brook	100
400	Bd. R. J. Hurlbut & lot Carll'n-av. Brook	345
700	Bd. D. D. Kelly, & mt. lot Class'n-av. Brook	600
22,500	four bds. F. L. Andrews, & mt. on ld. Fbsh.	3,150
16,200	two bds. W. H. Clark, & mt. on ½ block Hicks, Percival, Columbia and Halleck-streets, Brooklyn	6,000
18,000	two bds. W. H. Clark, & mrt. on ½ blo'k Bry't, Prsiv'l, Columbia, & Otsego-sts. Bk'ln.	6,000
18,000	two bds. W. H. Clark, & mrt. on ½ block Bay, Columbia, Sigrn'y, & Otsego sts. Bk'ln.	6,000
$79,860	Netting	$28,445

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Ind's State 5s	[illegible]	300	Canton Company	21½
2,000	Missouri 6s	[illegible]	100	do	[illegible]
1,000	N. I. 1st M. G. L.	[illegible]	100	Erie Railroad	[illegible]
20,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds	79½	200	do	[illegible]
5,000	do	79½	100	do	[illegible]
5,000	do	79½	200	Reading Railr'd	[illegible]
1,000	Erie Con. Bs. '62	80	300	do	91
50	Nicar. Trans. Co.	15½	100	do	[illegible]
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	24½	800	do	90½
100	do	24½	50	Huds. Riv. R. R.	[illegible]
100	do	24½	50	Galena & Chic. R. R.	112½
100	do	24½	25	Mich. Cen. R. R.	97
50	do	24½	50	do	97½
200	do	26	5	M. So. & No. Ia. R. R.	[illegible]

Tuesday, Nov. 20—P. M.

There was less strength in the Stock Market to-day than on Monday, and the sales not so important. The decline was not general, however, nor very decided in any particular stock. The growing ease in Money and the appearance of the Foreign Exchanges favor speculation, but at the same time too much attention is absorbed in the active movement of Produce and the employment of capital, too full in this and other lines of regular trade, for outside orders in shares and bonds at the Brokers' Board to come in very freely. The very low prices two weeks ago attracted a certain measure of buying for new parties, and it is to the disposition to realize the profits from the sudden rally of 5 or 10 ₱ cent. that the present pause in prices is, in part, to be attributed. There is some anxiety, too, to hear the next news from Europe, although the terms made yesterday and to-day for Bills on France and England would seem to be sufficiently conclusive in favor of the accumulation of Gold in the Banks for some weeks to come. Last December, with little or nothing doing in Breadstuffs, and not over half the current movement in Cotton, New-York lost but $57,000 in Gold to Foreign States, and only $156,000 in January. The Cotton export this week alone is 52,000 bales, from all the ports, against 31,000 bales same week last year. The derangement of the mails in Alabama deprived our market to-day of a good part of the Exchange made against this shipment, and the consequence was, rather full rates on England, for the closing of the last mail for the Boston steamer, though no advance beyond 108½ was actually established. Money was in good supply both to the Stock and Discount Brokers, and some short paper was taken at 9 ₱ cent., and longer dates at 10, prime names; 10@12 for fair signatures. The closing sales at the Stock Board this afternoon, on the official list, were for Erie, 52⅝; Reading, 90½; Illinois Centrals, 79½; Michigan Centrals, 97; Southern, 93½; Missouris, 89½. The private sales of New-York Central Stock were at 91⅜ ₱ cent. The Sub-Treasury disbursed $77,298; received $162,091, and held at the close of business a regular balance of $6,514,860. The American Express Association of Wells, Butterfield & Co. paid into the Department $50,000, for the Gold robbed in *transitu* between Dubuque and New-York, some weeks since. The money was paid promptly to the day appointed by arrangement with the Secretary of the Treasury, who granted 30 days' delay, to ascertain with certainty whether the Government agents at Dubuque were in fault or not in regard to the delivery of the Gold to the Express messenger. The Sub-Treasurer made to-day the following indorsement on the original receipt of Messrs. Wells, Butterfield & Co.:

I certify that the above $50,000 has been received, for that amount said to have been lost, while in transit from Dubuque, Iowa, to my office.

(Signed.) JOHN J. CISCO,

Assistant Treasurer U. S., New-York.

New-York, Nov. 20, 1855.

The Nicaragua Transit Company appear to be surrounded by embarrassments. They have lost much of the business on the California steamship route *via* Nicaragua, in consequence of sickness and revolution; they have notified the Pacific Mail Company that the mutual arrangement which, after long negotiation, was entered upon only a few weeks ago, must cease, and they are in want of $115,000 cash, for which they make an urgent appeal to the Stockholders, pledging a mortgage on two of their steamers. Meanwhile the leading managers, who, as agents at New-York and San Francisco, have been in receipt of large commissions from the gross business of the line, and for the use of one of the steamers on the Pacific side, belonging to the New-York Agent, have made arrangements for a private banking establishment in California, with an active capital, it is said, of $160,000, and a pledge of half a million collaterals in one of the Wall-street banks, to guard against the contingencies of loss or delay of Gold shipments to the address of the New-York branch. How this new move by the parties in question is likely to affect the Transit Company, we have not heard. The latter have undoubtedly come to a pause; though a full stop may not necessarily follow. The steamship property of the concern ought to be worth something like the market rate of the Stock.

The following note comes to us, apparently from an anxious inquirer:

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have been a subscriber to your paper from its first number, and have always considered your Money articles reliable. May I ask, then, why you perfectly ignore the Harlem Railroad—never deigning the smallest notice of its affairs or prospects? I am an unfortunate stockholder, and read the last Report with some interest—particularly the statement that the receipts of the Road now amount to about a million of dollars per annum. Do you consider the whole affair as beneath your notice?—if so, state it, and more than one *will sell out*. C. H. G.

Our friend need not be in a hurry on our account. His property has never intentionally been treated slightingly in this column. The fault in regard to the condition and disposition of the large receipts of the Road is with the Directors—the *new* Board, from whom so much was promised by way of apology for putting out certain obnoxious members of the *old*. That the real embarrassments of the concern are of a serious nature, is quite likely. That bad management or desperate financiering may have aggravated the evil to such a degree as to account for the present low currency of the Stock, is not impossible. These are things, however, which the suffering Shareholders had best inquire into at head-quarters.

The report of Chancellor Walworth and his associate, examiners on the transfer and treasury accounts of the New-York Central Road, to which we made brief reference yesterday, besides arriving at conclusions highly creditable to the Treasurer, Mr. J. V. L. Pruyn, who had the arrangement of the books and securities of the Consolidated Company from its initiation, and to the fidelity of all the issues and transfers of the Stock and Bonds of the old and new Companies under the usual system, affords the following interesting figures in regard to the Capital and Debt of the Road:

CAPITAL STOCK OF NEW-YORK CENTRAL.

Exact figures heretofore published	$23,085,600
Added from Buffalo and Niagara Falls, Ontario and Lewistown Roads	738,900
To be added from same	376,100
Total capital stock	$24,200,600

Subject to deduction of $18,100 old old bonds of the Albany and Schenectady Road, which have not yet appeared for convertion, as per articles of consolidation.

CONSOLIDATIVE DEBT.

Six ₱ cent. premium certificates	$8,882,600
Less redeemed by Sinking Fund	312,900
Total first issue	8,569,700
New certificates, premiums to Buffalo and Niagara Falls, Lewistown and Ontario	110,800
Total outstanding certificates	8,680,500
Six ₱ cent. Canada stock bonds	817,000
Six ₱ cent. real estate bonds	238,000
Total six ₱ cent. debt	9,735,500
Seven ₱ cents., convertible	2,827,800
Total consolidated debt	$12,563,300

We add from the annual report of last December the following items of

MISCELLANEOUS DEBT.

Old Company debts assumed	$1,362,030
Bonds and Mortgages	268,110
Buffalo and Niagara Falls debt	165,800
Tooal then outstanding	$1,695,940
Add Consolidated, as above	12,563,300
Total Debt	$14,260,240
And Capital Stock	24,200,600
Grand total	$38,460,840

In regard to the addition of $1,115,000 to the Capital Stock, we remark that it carries no additional charge upon the Dividend Fund of the Company. The three branch Roads, taken into consolidation under the grant of the last Legislature, were previously under lease to the Central, the terms of which lease were, that the net profit to the Stock should equal the dividends on the main line.

The general act of Consolidation in 1853, although consummated on 1st of May of that year, did not fairly place the separate roads under New-York Central control till the 1st of August, and the first regular half yearly dividend on the Stock was made 1st of February following, 5 ₱ cent.; the second, on 1st of August, 1854, 4 ₱ cent.; the third on 1st of February, 1855, 4 ₱ cent., and the fourth on 1st of August last, also 4 ₱ cent. The net profits of the two years, therefore, were:

17 ₱ cent. on $23,085,600 Stock	$3,924,552
3½ ₱ cent. reduction on the Premium Debt of $8,882,600	312,900
Net profits ex. of interest	$4,237,452

The extravagant premiums allowed on the separate stocks brought into consolidation have been made a leading test for partisan attacks on this property, two years after the facts were given to the public, and after it had given the above evidences of its ability to pay at least 8 ₱ cent. on the original capital, 6 ₱ cent. on the premiums complained of, which are represented by the Certificate Debt, and to liquidate by the certain operation of the Sinking Fund *the whole of this debt*, before it would in due course mature. Whatever may have been thought, at the time, of the magnitude of the profits allowed to the stockholders of the roads, or the wisdom of the plan of funding these profits in a 6 ₱ cent. debt on the Consolidated Company, the latter has thus far been vindicated by the practical results as shown in the foregoing exhibit. The Dividends on the Stock proper representing the cost of the line, as it stood before consolidation, have been fully equal to 8 ₱ cent. a year. The interest on Premium Certificates has also been regularly paid and the principal reduced by $312,900, out of the reserved earnings of the Road.

The Albany *Evening Journal* attributes the attacks in the New-York *Herald* on the Central Road to certain "Corsairs in Free Love," who are understood to have made or inherited a large share of their wealth from the very property which they now as industriously run down as they do the institution of marriage. Having realized vast premiums before, *and by the act of Consolidation*, they have now abundant leisure and means for this species of diversion.

The Collins steamers resume their old days of sailing—Saturdays from New-York, and Wednesdays from Liverpool—after the 1st January, when, it is understood, the Cunarders will return to New-York, to make alternate weekly trips.

The Money Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your issue of the 17th inst., I notice a communication from an individual, who, under the enigmatical nomen of "B," descants at some length upon "Money, Banks, Commerce." His definition of money, and his explanation of its uses, are very explicit, but some of the ideas advanced in regard to the necessities which control the operations of banking, seem to me fallible.

He endeavors to prove, that in times of scarcity it is useless, and consequently ill-advised, for banks to contract their loans. He thinks that their efforts to prevent an undue efflux of specie from the country are futile, and that, regardless of their diminishing active resources, they should continue the same line of liabilities as when better fortified. These appear to me rather untenable positions.

In the first place he instances the case of "A," who owes a bank $10,000. "The bank refuses to continue the loan, and requires its repayment. 'A,' who holds flour, cotton, stocks, bills receivable, or anything else, is forced to sell at the best price he can obtain, an amount sufficient to produce him the $10,000. He obtains in exchange for his flour, cotton, or anything else, a check on some banks with which he pays his debt to the bank. How stand the banks after these operations? They hold $10,000 less bills receivable, drawing interest, and, per contra, they have lost $10,000 of deposits, for which they paid no interest. The purchaser of 'A.'s' flour, cotton, &c., must have had a balance to his credit in some bank, or he could not have paid for the purchase of 'A.,'" &c., &c.

Grant the position to be correct, and let us accurately define "*these operations*." One bank has lessened the amount due to it, and the other bank has relieved itself of a part of its obligations to its depositors. The $10,000 which "A." has paid into his bank draws from the depository of the purchaser of "A.'s" commodities an equivalent amount in specie. This fortifies the one bank, and at the same time weakens the other, which contracts, in turn, to replenish its coffers from a third institution. The contraction continues, like circles in disturbed water, until havnig gone the round of the banks, to supply the deficiency the hoarded coin of the farmer and laboring man is drawn from its place of concealment, thus bringing dead capital into active use. This surely is a benefit.

But now let us look at the subject in another point of view. B. has shown that "money" is used to liquidate the balance of exchanges in our inflated system of credit. In our system of credit, we are mutually obligated, and are dependent on one another. The Banks are under obligations to the people, and the people to the Banks. When credit has reached too high a point of inflation, "money" is inadequate for the purpose of liquidating the balance of exchanges; consequently, credit must be contracted to bring it into proportion. This is effected by the payment of A.'s loan, the *mutual liability* is lessened in the aggregate $10,000, which in the proportion that "money" bears to credit, is a considerable amount; for that $10,000 in the present system of exchange could be basis, or capital for a credit of perhaps $100,000.

Viewing the subject in either way, it seems to me that good has been accomplished by the contraction.

Now, when specie, the lawful tender, is drained from the country, the banks contract, not entirely as B. alleges in order to prevent its efflux, but to preserve the proportion between credit and actual capital. He says that the diminution in specie is owing, not to present, but to last year's importations; that is very evident, and it is not solely to prevent future importations that the banks contract, but because, as I have shown, it is unavoidable on their part, though it is plain that the contraction, by lessening the profits of the importers, will tend to curtail the imports of the coming year thus restoring to us the "money" which we have lost.

A BANK TELLER.

The Yield of Copper for 1855.

From the Lake Superior Journal.

At length we are able to give the readers of the *Journal* a detailed statement of the yield of Copper for the present year. The amount exceeds the estimates which we had made by 1,000 tons. This is a state of things which we like to see, and argues well for the manner in which the agents and superintendents are prosecuting the work of mining. The Copper that has gone below this season has been more thoroughly cleaned than heretofore, the average for the whole range being 70 per cent. Last season the average was between 58 and 60 per cent. The present prospects are that the yield will be nearly double the coming year, as many mines that have just begun operations, will become large shippers. We notice, also, that some of the mines that were compelled to stop operations by the money pressure of the last Winter, are resuming their work and doing well. These are good grounds for a belief that nearly all the mines that were closed up will be opened and worked, and most of the locations are good ones.

The following tables show the amount of Copper that the agents of the different mines are confident of being able to ship the present season. A large proportion has already gone below, some of the mines having completed the year's business. In the others, the estimates are formed from the amount of copper in sight and on the docks. The tables will be found to be nearly, if not quite, correct.

ONTONAGON DISTRICT.

	Tons.		Tons.
Minnesota Mine	1850	Adventure Mine	32
Norwich Mine	300	Ohio Trap Rock Mine	15
Rockland Mine	110	Aztec Mine	10
National Mine	30	Ohio Mine	5
Forest Mine	172	Merchants' Mine	3
Nebraska Mine	26	Ridge Mine	37
Windsor Mine	38	Douglas Houston Mine	30
Toltec Mine	33		
Total			2,190

KEWEENA POINT DISTRICT.

	Tons.		Tons.
Cliff Mine	1600	Native Copper Mine	4
North American Mine	262	Star Mine	2
Copper Falls Mine	95	Fulton Mine	3
Northwest Mine	125	Eagle River Mine	4
Phoenix Mine	2	Central Mine	50
Summit Mine	5		
Total			2,265

PORTAGE LAKE DISTRICT.

	Tons.		Tons.
Isle Royal Mine	245	Pewabic Mine	18
Portage Mine	43	Quincy Mine	10
Huron Mine	10		
Albion mine	15	Total	346

RECAPITULATION.

	Tons.
Ontonagon District	2,190
Keweena District	2,265
Portage Lake District	346
Total	4,790

Or 9,581,000 lbs. of copper as the total yield of the range for 1855. This, at the present prices, is worth over $1,600,000. As yet, the work of developing the wealth of the Upper Peninsula has but just begun, and we may look forward to an increase in production more rapid than has yet been thought of; an increase that will tend to give confidence and stability to our "peculiar institutions."

Injuries on Railroads.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

A decision last week in our District Court would seem to indicate an indisposition on the part of jurors to hold railroad companies liable in exemplary damages for injuries resulting in death on the lines of their respective roads. The case was that of William Floyd, administrator of Phebe Floyd, deceased, vs. the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company. The deceased, some time ago, was injured by an accident which occurred at Bickley's Lane, some twelve miles above Philadelphia, and subsequently she died of her injuries. A suit was brought against the company, by the administrator, and a verdict rendered in favor of the plaintiff for $500 damages. The present suit is brought to recover additional damages—the allegation on the part of the plaintiff being that the road is not in proper condition; the plaintiff contended there should be either a tunnel or a bridge over the road at that crossing. The jury rendered a verdict for the Railroad Company.

Boston Bank Statement.

Boston, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

The following are the footings of our weekly Bank Statement:

Capital Stock	$32,710,000
Loans and Discounts	51,840,000
Specie	3,126,000
Amount due from other Banks	6,054,000
Amount due to other Banks	4,665,700
Deposits	15,604,000
Circulation	6,446,000

Rhode Island Bank Statement.

LIABILITIES.

	25 Banks in Providence.	54 Banks out of Providence.	Total.
Capital Stock	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deposits on int.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. not on int.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Due banks	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dividends	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Profits	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

RESOURCES.

Due by directors	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Due by stockholders	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Due from others	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Specie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank bills	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deposits in Banks	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Own stock held	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other stocks	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Real estate	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other property	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Increase Capital	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Last Dividend	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Increase suspended paper	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reserved profits	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Loaned on stock	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Debts due and unpaid	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Circulation under $5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Cotton Crop Movement.

From Wright's New-York Circular, Nov. 20.

The estimates of the crop continue large from the South, notwithstanding a heavy rain storm may have damaged the quality of what was open in the fields.

The tables show a decrease in the quantity received at the ports up to this time, as compared with 1854, for the first time this season. A diminution of stock on hand as compared with last week is worthy of note. The export to France is large this week. The total is now 26,000 bales ahead of last year.

The following is a statement of the movement in Cotton since the 1st September last, as compared with the previous three years:

	1855.	1854.	1853.	1852.
Receipts at the Ports	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exports to Great Britain	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exports to France	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ex. to other Foreign Ports	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total Exports	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock on hand	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Of which, during the past week, included in the above:

Receipts at the Ports	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exports to Great Britain	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exports to France	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ex. to other Foreign Ports	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total Exports	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

From which it will be seen that the increase in receipts now amounts to 228,000 bales. The increase in exports to Great Britain, 137,000; France, 10,000; other foreign ports 18,000. Total increase in exports 165,000 bales.

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Tuesday, Nov. 20—12½ P. M.

Flour favors buyers. Sales 1,900 bbls. at $8@$8 25 for good to extra Michigan; $8 50 for choice Wisconsin, and $8 75@$9 for fancy to extra Ohio and Indiana. Wheat firmer. Sales 5,000 bushels at $1 75 for Kenosha Spring; $1 80 for Milwaukee do. Corn quiet. Oats active at 46c. Whisky, [illegible]. *Canal Freights*—35c. for Wheat to New-York.

Charleston, Monday, Nov. 19.

Cotton sales to-day 3,400 bales at full prices.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.—*Tuesday—First Board*—[illegible] [illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Marion, from Charleston—Wm. Burrows, R. R. Davies, Miss E. Gleason, [illegible], Mrs. E. Anderson, child and nurse, Mr. Inglis, [illegible], Harwood, Jr., Miss Irvin, James R. Harvey, [illegible], Mrs. Foley, J. Falconi, Miss Falconi, [illegible], J. Roberts, and 18 in the steerage.

In steamship Alabama, from Savannah—[illegible], W. R. Hall, W. H. Marsh, [illegible], Miss Howard and 19 in the steerage.

In bark Paul Boggs, from St. Jago de Cuba—[illegible], Mr. Williams.

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 54 | Sun sets.... 4 38 | Moon sets.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 49 | Gov. Island. 6 28 | Hell Gate.... 8 16

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, NOV. 20.

Cleared.

Steamships Empire City, Windle, Aspinwall, M. O. Roberts; Ericsson, Lowber, Havre, Dunham & Co.

Ships Ophir, Byrne, New-Orleans, Robertson & [illegible]; Aguilar, Hanson, Havre, Nesmith & Sons; [illegible], Austin, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; [illegible], Wilson, New-Orleans, Snow & Burgess.

Barks Louisiana, (Br.) McNeal, Venice, A. Leary; Mary Vanning, Hoyt, Vera Cruz, C. Callaghan, Jr.

Brigs Winthrop, Beaton, Savannah, [illegible]; C. C. Billings, Carr, Norfolk, Pillsbury & Sanford.

Schrs. C. E. Knudsen, Squires, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co; Abeona, (Br.) Cole, [illegible]; [illegible] & Co; River Queen, Steelman, Providence, [illegible]; Beams, Boston, S. W. Lewis; Delaware, (Br.) [illegible]; Windsor, D. R. DeWolf; Miranda, [illegible], Norfolk, R. J. & S. Gedwin; Kate Kallahan, [illegible], Philadelphia, James Hand; Harmonia, Wheeler, [illegible]; F. Metcalf; Zerviah, Brown, Liberia, J. N. [illegible] & Co; Margaret Hennen, City Point, J. Hunter & Co.

Barge J. A. Shriver, Watkins, Baltimore, W. M. Thompson.

Arrived.

Steamship Alabama, Schenck, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill. 18th, at 9½ A. M., exchanged signals with steamer Keystone State for Savannah; 18th, at 8 P. M. exchanged signals with steamer [illegible]; 19th, at 1½ A. M., passed a steamer, supposed to be the Grenada.

Steamship Marion, Foster, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. [illegible], 20 miles N. of Hatteras, saw steamer [illegible], bence for Charleston; same day, at 7½ P. M., [illegible] of Hatteras, saw steamer Florida, Woodhull, hence for Savannah.

Ship Flying Scud, (clipper,) Bearse, London 34 ds. and 19 ds. from the Channel, in ballast to Bearse & Co. Been 3 ds. off the Hook, with N. W. gales.

Bark Helen Mar, Low, Andrews, Oct. 16, with pig iron and chemicals to J. Wallace & Co. Has experienced heavy N.W. and S.W. gales, lost maintopgallantmast, and mainsail.

Bark Juniata, (of Newcastle, Me.) Merriam, Matanzas 1st inst. with sugar, &c., to Nesmith & Sons.

Bark Mary Annah, (of Portsmouth,) [illegible], Eng., Oct. 18, with iron, &c., to order.

Bark Paul Boggs, (of Warren,) Dixon, St. Jago de Cuba Sept. 18, and Cumberland Harbor Oct. 14, with sugar, coffee, &c., to J. W. Elwell & Co. Left no Am. vessels. [illegible] inst., spoke schr. Ralph Post, Conklin, [illegible] from New Orleans for Boston, who kindly supplied us with provisions. The P. B. has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. N. E. and N. E. gales, and lost sails, stove bulwarks, &c.; has had the wind from N. to N. E. since passing Crooked Island Passage. On the passage from St. Jago de Cuba to Cumberland Harbor, Theodore Bassett, seaman, died of yellow fever. H. Baker, [illegible] man,) mate of schr. M. Crowell, died in Cumberland Harbor of yellow fever.

Bark Excelsior, Ryder, Havana 12 ds. with sugars, tobacco and oranges to Mora & Noeboa. Experienced strong N. E. winds for 6 ds. (from Cape Florida to Hatteras.)

Brig Sabao, Brown, Cherryfield with lumber to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Wm. A Ellis, Nichols, Charleston 6 ds. with cotton to master.

Schr. Susan E., Mahon, Windsor 14 ds. with plaster to J. S. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Emeline Hickey, Rice, Alexandria, for Derby.

Schr. Washington, Mott, Georgetown, with flour to Abbott, Dodge & Co.

Schr. Sophia Godfrey, Williams, Philadelphia for New-Haven.

Schr. George M. Smith, Smith, Wilmington, N. C. 6 ds. naval stores to Dolner & Potter.

Schr. Specie, Hardey, Virginia.

Schr. Henry Cole, Hamilton, Alexandria.

Schr. Francis Elmore, Smith, Baltimore.

Schr. Gazette, Crowell, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. Exchange, Rogers, Albany, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Buena Vista, Ireland, Virginia.

Schr. Pauline, Longstreet, Virginia.

Schr. Moderator, Buckley, Virginia.

Schr. Ann Smith, Wheeler, Philadelphia.

Schr. Tillie E., Turner, Philadelphia for Dighton.

Schr. J. J. Berrill, Hall, Fredericksburg, flour to master.

Schr. E. A. Diverty, Hagan, Richmond.

Schr. A. R. Shelter, Pratt, Wilmington, Del.

Schr. Susan F. Tyler, Clark, Philadelphia.

Schr. Geo. Miller, Bacon, Boston.

Schr. S. B. Bailey, Bailey, Rondout for Norwich.

Propeller Westmoreland, Berry, Portland, with mdse. to J. Riley.

Propeller Parker Vein, Bunney, Charleston 4 ds. with mdse. to J. Riley.

Propeller Pelican, Williams, Providence.

Propeller Shetucket, Geer, Norwich.

BELOW—One ship and one brig.

WIND—Sunrise, N.; meridian, N. W.; sunset, do.

Sailed.

Steamship Empire City, Windle, for Aspinwall. Ships Brewster, (Clark, San Francisco); C. Grinnell, Fletcher, London. From the Lower Bay—Ships Isaac Wright, Abeel, Liverpool; Escalator, Hadley, do.

Memoranda.

Capt. Low, formerly of the bark Ellis, who rescued a number of the passengers of the steamship San Francisco, arrived this morning in his new clipper bark Helen Mar.

Spoken, &c.

Nov. 7, lat. 41 15, lon. 65 45, Br. bark Unity, of and from Pictou, for Glasgow, 18 ds. out.

Foreign Ports.

At Havana, Nov. 7, barks Albertina and John Benson, for New-York in 4 days.